The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 7938.--VOL. XLVIII. | WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1863 | PRICE THREEPENCE

BIRTHS.

On the 29th of October, at her residence, Muswellbrook, Mrs. Henry Kidd Harpur, of a son.

On the 14th instant, at her residence, Oak Cottage, Regent-street, Waterloo, Mrs. John Vaughan, of a daughter.

On the 15th instant, at Kiama, the wife of Henry Connell, junior, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 5th September, at the Presbyterian Church, Ballycarry, by the Rev. John Stuart, the Honorable Samuel Deane Gordon, member of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, to Emily, eldest daughter of the late Joshua Fielding, Esq., of Belfast. No cards.

On the 28th of October, by special licence, at St. John's Church, by the Rev. Thomas Hayden, David, the fourth son of Mr. J. Gould, of Sydney, to Mary Elizabeth Knight, late of Tia, New England, second daughter of Mr. Henry Knight, of Newtown. No cards.

DEATHS.

On the 18th of September, in London, of disease of the heart, Mr. John Wedderburn, late for thirty years merchant of this city. Deeply regretted by all who knew him.

On the 5th instant, drowned in the Macquarie River, at Murrumbidgerie, near Wellington, N.S.W., Mr. John Sandison, overseer on the station, aged 30 years.

On the 11th instant, at the Post Office, Riversford, Menangle, at the early age of 26 years, Mary Anne, the beloved wife of Mr. Dennis Kelly, Catholic teacher and postmaster, leaving an affectionate husband and three very young children to mourn their loss. She was deeply, universally, and most deservedly regretted. May she rest in peace.

On the 17th instant, at the residence of his parents, Derwent-street, Glebe, James Stuart, youngest son of Mr. Alexander L. Elphinston, aged 16 months and 28 days.

On the 17th instant, at Elizabeth-terrace, Riley-street, Annie Amelia, daughter of Captain John and Annie Cristy, aged 16 months.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM to OTAGO.—The Intercolonial (New Zealand) Royal Mail steamship PRINCE ALFRED, E. WHEELER, commander, will be dispatched for NELSON, WELLINGTON, PORT COOPER, and OTAGO, on WEDNESDAY, November 25th.

Goods and passengers for TARANAKI forwarded by the Company's intercolonial steamer transhipping at Nelson.

Passengers for Otago are informed they are provisioned throughout.

For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.

JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.

To MELBOURNE.—CITY OF MELBOURNE, THIS AFTERNOON, WEDNESDAY, at 5.

To ADELAIDE, via MELBOURNE, en route to KING GEORGE'S SOUND—CITY OF MELBOURNE, THIS AFTERNOON, WEDNESDAY, at 5.

To HUNTER RIVER.—ILLALONG, TO-MORROW MORNING, THURSDAY, at 7; and COLLAROY, FRIDAY NIGHT, at 11.

To MANNING RIVER.—SAMSON, THURSDAY.

To BRISBANE.—CLARENCE, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, THURSDAY, at 5.

To ROCKHAMPTON.—JAMES PATERSON, WEDNESDAY, 25th.

To FORT DENISON, via ROCKHAMPTON.—JAMES PATERSON, WEDNESDAY, 25th.

From BRISBANE to IPSWICH.—The BRISBANE and the IPSWICH, daily.

From BRISBANE to ROCKHAMPTON direct.—URARA, about 27th November.

SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

FURTHER Reduction in Freights from Northern Ports by the A. S. N. Co.'s steamships.—

Rockhampton to Sydney—Wool, 17s. 6d. per bale

Gladstone to Sydney—Wool, 17s. 6d. per bale

Maryborough to Sydney—Wool, 17s. 6d. per bale

Port Denison to Sydney—Wool, 35s. per bale.

SAMUEL CLARK, manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—THIS (WEDNESDAY) NIGHT, at 11, the PATERSON.

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.

P. J. COHEN, Manager.

Offices foot of Market-street.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Steam to and from the Hunter during the month of November, 1863.—

FROM SYDNEY:

On MONDAY, at 11 p.m., the MORPETH.

On WEDNESDAY, at 11 p.m., the PATERSON.

On THURSDAY, at 11 p.m., the MORPETH.

On SATURDAY, at 11 p.m., the PATERSON.

A Steamer to CLARENCE TOWN direct, every WEDNESDAY, at 7 a.m.

FROM MORPETH:

On TUESDAY, at 7 a.m., the PATERSON.

On WEDNESDAY, at 7 a.m., the MORPETH.

On THURSDAY, at 7 a.m., the PATERSON.

On SATURDAY, at 7 a.m., the MORPETH.

P. J. COHEN, Manager.

Offices—foot of Market-street.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS TO

WOLLONGONG.—KIAMA, THIS MORNING, at 10.

MERIMBULA.—KIAMA, THIS MORNING, at 10.

CLYDE RIVER.—KEMBLA, TO-MORROW, at noon.

KIAMA.—HUNTER, on FRIDAY, at 11 p.m.

SHOALHAVEN.—HUNTER, on FRIDAY, at 11 p.m.

ULLADULLA.—KEMBLA, on MONDAY, at noon.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS, FOUR TIMES DAILY.

From PARRAMATTA—7, 8, and 11 a.m., and 4 p.m.

From SYDNEY—9 a.m., 1.15, 4.30, and 6 p.m.

On SUNDAY,

From PARRAMATTA—At 7 a.m., and 4 p.m.

From SYDNEY—At 9 a.m., and 6 p.m.

Fares, single tickets, 1s. 6d. cabin, 1s. steerage. Return tickets, 2s. 6d. cabin, 1s. 6d. steerage, being ONLY NINEPENCE each way. Refreshments on board.

STEAM BETWEEN PARRAMATTA, MANLY BEACH, and WATSON'S BAY.

On WEEK DAYS.

From PARRAMATTA—At 8 a.m.

From MANLY BEACH, &c.—At 2.30 p.m.

On SUNDAY,

From PARRAMATTA—At 7 a.m.

From MANLY and WATSON'S BAY—At 4 p.m.

Fares—Single tickets, cabin 2s. 6d.; steerage, 2s. Return tickets, cabin 3s. 6d.; steerage, 2s. 6d.

MANLY BEACH and WATSON'S BAY STEAMERS.—DAILY.

Phoenix Wharf. Circular Quay. Wooloomooloo. Watson's Bay. Manly Beach.

1015 1015 215 6 0 10 30 2.30 3 0 8 15 12 0 2 30 5.0

Fares to Manly, 1s. each way; ditto to Watson's Bay. 1s. 6d. return ticket.

S. H. WILSON.

FOR BOORAL WHARF, PORT STEPHENS.—The EDITH will sail on FRIDAY. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

FOR RICHMOND RIVER.—The HELEN sails TO-MORROW. Wright's Wharf. W. WRIGHT.

FOR the RICHMOND RIVER, going to CORIKI and LISMORE.—The JANET DIXON. Wright's Wharf.

FOR MACLEAY RIVER.—WILLIAM HEZLETT. For freight apply on board, Roddam and Leslie's Wharf.

FOR MACLEAY RIVER, the MARGARET, THURSDAY. For freight or passage apply Market Wharf.

FOR THE MACLEAY RIVER.—The MARY. For freight or passage apply on board, Victoria Wharf.

FOR MACLEAY RIVER.—The schooner JANET sails THIS AFTERNOON.

T. M'CAFFERY, Victoria Wharf.

FOR MACLEAY RIVER.—WOOLLOOMOOLOO to sail early from Commercial Wharf.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.—The MARTHA, from the Commercial Wharf, this day. Apply on board.

FOR CLARENCE RIVER.—The regular trader PERSEVERANCE, HARRIS, master, will sail on THURSDAY; can take 20 tons dead weight at low rates. J. THORNE, 313, George-street.

FOR BRISBANE.—A smart new clipper vessel will be ready to load in a few days. MOLISON and BLACK.

ONLY VESSEL for ROCKHAMPTON.—The favourite trader brig FAYAWAY, CROFT, master now loading at Albion Wharf, and being under charter, will have quick dispatch.

For freight or passage apply to J. THORNE, 313, George-street.

ONLY VESSEL for ADELAIDE.—The fine British-built barque SORATA, A. W. JACK, commander, is now loading at the Grafton Wharf.

For light freight, or passage, apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—First vessel.—The A 1 clipper schooner AGNES JESSIE.

For freight or passage, apply to Captain M'KINLAY, on board; or to H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-st.

ONLY VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND.—The favourite regular trader KATE, J. B. SHERLOCK, commander, will commence loading in a few days, and as the larger portion of her cargo is already engaged, she will be quickly dispatched.

For freight or passage, apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY, for AUCKLAND.—PASSENGERS are requested to EMBARK at 10 o'clock THIS MORNING, at the Patent Slip Wharf. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., agents, Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.—For PORT COOPER direct.—The A1 brig HEATHER BELL, WOOD, master, will sail on THURSDAY next.

Apply on board, at Towns' Wharf; or to J. J. PEACOCK, Miller's Point.

FOR DUNEDIN direct.—The fine clipper barque JUVERNA, Captain HURLEY commander, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch. She is admirably adapted for stock, well ventilated. Has room for twenty horses and a few tons of cargo, also, six cabin passengers.

For freight or passage, apply C. B. BOND, 64, Sussex-street.

OTAGO GOLD FIELDS.—Positively the first vessel.—The A1 clipper barque BREADALBANE, is now fast loading, and as a large portion of her cargo is engaged, and all her fittings are up, both shippers and passengers may depend that she will be quickly dispatched.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or, to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, AND CO, Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL FOR WELLINGTON calling at NAPIER, HAWKE'S BAY (should sufficient inducement offer). The smart clipper brig DART, G. CARPHIN, commander, will be quickly dispatched.

For freight or passage, apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR NEW CALEDONIA direct.—The first-class clipper brig WILD WAVE, being under charter, will have quick despatch.

For freight or passage, apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO direct.—The Hamburgh clipper barque HARBURG, THOMSEN, commander, will sail for NEWCASTLE for the above port in a few days.

For cabin passage only apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Margaret-street.

FIRST SHIP FOR LONDON.—For Wool and Passengers only.—The clipper ship SHACKAMAXON, 989 tons register, JOHN B. TEULON, commander, having the whole of her dead weight on board, and now receiving wool at Talbot's Stores, Circular Quay.

This vessel has excellent accommodation for second cabin and steerage passengers.

Rates of passage: Steerage, £17; second cabin, £28.

For freight or passage apply to Captain TEULON; to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.; or to FREDERICK EESWORTH.

FIRST SHIP FOR LONDON.—For February Wool Sales.—The A1 clipper ship ISLES OF THE SOUTH, J. SENNETT, commander, is fast receiving wool, and will sail in a few days.

For freight or passage, having unrivalled accommodation for saloon and steerage passengers, apply on board; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR LONDON Direct.—To follow the William Duthie.—The favourite Aberdeen clipper ship WOOLLOOMOOLOO, 626 tons register, T. B. AYLING, commander, is now taking on board her outward cargo. Passengers are invited to inspect her superior accommodations.

Apply on board, at Circular Quay; or to JACOB L. MONTEFIORE.

FOR LONDON.—LA HOGUE, JOHN WILLIAMS, commander, will sail 12th January, 1864.

GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., agents.

BLACKWALL LINE of PACKETS from MELBOURNE to LONDON.—To sail on the 21st November, the celebrated A 1 clipper ship RESULT, 2000 tons, H. T. DICKINSON, commander; has very superior accommodation for all classes of passengers, and carries an experienced surgeon.

RATES FROM MELBOURNE:

First cabin, according to accommodation required.

Second ditto £30

Third ditto £20

Steerage (open berths) £16

J. B. METCALFE and CO., Bridge-street.

BLACKWALL LINE OF PACKETS.—For LONDON direct; to sail early in January. Messrs. Green's splendid A1 frigate-built ship ALFRED, 140 tons, FREDERICK DE CARTERET, commander.

Passengers to London are invited to inspect the cabins of this fine ship, which are lofty, spacious, and ventilated by large ports.

An experienced surgeon accompanies the ship.

The outward run to Melbourne was made in 84 days.

RATES:

First cabin, according to accommodation required.

Second ditto £30

Third ditto £20

Is now ready to receive cargo at Talbot's Store, Circular Quay.

For plans of cabins, freights, &c., apply to J. B. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

WANTED, to CHARTER a STEAMER or first-class Sailing VESSEL, suitable for the cattle trade. Apply to R. PEEL RAYMOND, No. 19, Bridge-street.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER.—The A1 clipper barque ISLE OF FRANCE, 312 tons register, 480 tons burthen, ready to proceed on any voyage.

Apply to Captain MUIR, on board, or to JAMES MALCOLM, Lyons-buildings.

RICE and TEAK FREIGHTS.—The undersigned are empowered to charter vessels to load from the rice ports for the United Kingdom, or Continent, and also, ships of any flag, class, or tonnage for the conveyance of teak.

BEILBY and SCOTT, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, the A1 at Lloyd's English-built barque ARMISTICE, 375 tons register, 600 tons burthen, well found, and fit to carry dry and perishable cargo to any part of the world. Now discharging a cargo of tea, in first-rate order. Terms, liberal. Apply to JAMES MALCOLM, Lyons-buildings.

IRON SCREW STEAMER FOR SALE OR CHARTER.—The A1 Screw Steamer XANTHE, 689 tons register, and 950 tons burden, just arrived from Cardiff, in ballast, is open for PURCHASE or CHARTER. She was built in Hull, by the well-known builders, Messrs. Martin, Samuelson, and Company, under special survey, in April 1862, and is fitted with direct acting engines of 140 horse power, tubular boilers, donkey engines, steam cranes, and pumps to empty her ballast water tanks, which hold 250 tons. Her dimensions are

Length, 205 feet.

Breadth, 28½ ditto.

Depth, 16½ ditto.

She has lofty 'tween decks, which, at small cost, might be fitted up for passengers or cattle traffic; for the latter she is admirably adapted, as her ballast and other tanks on board would hold ample water for an ordinary voyage.

She is barque rigged, but has the requisite gear on board to rig as a three-masted schooner.

For the last twelve months she has been employed in the French and Mediterranean trade, where she gave great satisfaction, both on account of her economy in working and great carrying capacity. She has DELIVERED 950 tons grain, and her bunkers hold seven days' consumption of coal.

Before sailing she underwent a thorough overhaul at the hands of Messrs. S. and H. Morton and Company, whose certificate, as to her being then in first-rate condition, is held by the undersigned, who will be happy to furnish further information.

GOODLET and SMITH, Victoria Saw Mills, Sydney.

November 12th.

TENDERS for REPAIRS to the barque KATE (particulars of which can be learned on application at our office), will be received up to noon, TO-MORROW, addressed "Tender for repairs to the barque Kate." LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

CHARTER.—The new French clipper barque CHARLOTTE, 467 tons register, is open to charter. Apply LEVERRIER, CURCIER, and CO., 393, George-street, opposite Royal Hotel.

FOR SALE, the Aberdeen-built clipper brig CRAIGIEVAR, 210 tons register, 320 tons burthen; dimensions, 107 feet long, 22 feet beam, 12 feet 5 inches hold. Apply to C. B. BOND, 64, Sussex-street; or MOLISON and BLACK, Bridge-street.

YACHT FOR SALE.—The well-known comfortable and fast yacht JULIA, 10 tons, now lying in Waterview Bay, in first-class order for the coming season, being just out of the Dry Dock.

The JULIA was the winner of numerous races on the Thames, being the champion yacht of her class.

Is well found in sails, gear, &c.

For particulars apply at the Dock; or to Mr. Ryder, No. 12, Exchange.

IRON WATER TANKS, ex Severn, for SALE, by GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

IRON TANKS, 400 gallons each, for SALE. W. WESTGARTH, barque Antipodes, Circular Quay; or 7, Argyle-place.

WOOLLOOMOOLOO BAY REGATTA.—An adjourned MEETING will be held at ROBINSON'S, Fitzroy Hotel, William-street, on FRIDAY NIGHT, at 8 sharp. A full attendance is requested.

FOR SALE, a young active MARE, subject to any trial, suitable for a patent safety. JOHN ELLIOTT, St. Jude's Well, Randwick.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

MR. EDWARD POLLOCK (from New Zealand to Sydney).—Any one furnishing information of him will much oblige. Box No. 102, Post Office.

WILLIAM WEARE DAVIES, late Government Printer in Sydney, a LETTER from England awaits you. Mr. JOHN VAUGHAN, Waterloo.

WILLIAM BANNISTER.—The relatives or descendants of a person of this name, are desirous of ascertaining when, where, and under what circumstances he died. He was a native of Stockport, Cheshire, and must have arrived in this colony in 1812. Any information will be thankfully received by DAVID BANNISTER, HERALD Office, Sydney.

YOUNG MEN'S PRESBYTERIAN INSTITUTE.—The usual Fortnightly MEETING will be held in the Free Church, Macquarie-street, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Subject of essay "Wickliffe the Reformer." The officers for the ensuing year will be elected at this meeting. JAMES HUTCHISON, jun., hon. sec.

O'CONNELL MONUMENT FUND.—The Committee of the O'Connell Monument Fund are requested to meet on TO-MORROW, Thursday, at 4 p.m., at the Town Hall, when gentlemen having subscription lists are requested to bring the same, with the view of publishing the next subscription list on SATURDAY, the 21st.

WILLIAM DOLMAN, hon. sec.

NATIONAL C. C.—Special General MEETING will be held THIS EVENING, at 7.30.

D. E. M'DONALD, honorary secretary.

COLONIAL INDUSTRY.—A Public MEETING of the inhabitants of Paddington, Point Piper, Woollahra, and Rushcutter's Bay, will be held at Mr. EDMONDS', Bayswater Hotel, Woollahra, in connection with the league for the promotion of the above, THIS EVENING, at 8 sharp. GEORGE THORNTON, Esq., J.P., in the chair. Workmen attend.

W. BOWMAN, } hon.

R. DRANSFIELD, } secs.

TATTERSALL'S.—A MEETING, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock sharp. C. J. HENFREY, secretary.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, Balmain.—The Rev. W. STACK, purposing a visit to Europe during the ensuing year, the Churchwardens request the congregation to meet in the Adolphus-street Schoolroom, on FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at eight o'clock p.m.

TILMOUTH F. DYE,

H. J. RUCKER,

W. WATSON.

ST. LEONARDS SCHOOL OF ARTS. The Committee of the above institution beg to announce that a CONCERT in aid of the funds for the completion of the building will take place on

WEDNESDAY, the 25th November.

The direction of the performances has been kindly undertaken by Mr. W. J. CORDNER; and the committee have much pleasure in stating that Mr. V. ELLARD, Mr. JAMES WALLER, and other amateurs, have generously offered their valuable assistance for the occasion.

Programme in a few days.

WILLIAM TUNKS, hon. sec.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE. Sole Lessee .... Mr. W. S. Lyster.

Great Attraction.

GRAND JUVENILE NIGHT.

On which occasion the Extravaganza will be played first.

Miss GEORGIA HODSON, as King Argus.

Miss EMMA NEVILLE, as Gertrude.

THIS EVENING, WEDNESDAY, November 18, the performances will commence with the Fairy Extravaganza of

THE KING OF THE PEACOCKS.

Argus, the brilliant-eyed King of the Peacocks.......... Miss GEORGIA HODSON

Magnificent Last Scene—Fairy Festive Hall—Shower of Gold, and Cascades and Fountains of Real Water.

To conclude with the petite Comedy of

THE LITTLE TREASURE.

Gertrude (the Little Treasure).. Miss EMMA NEVILLE.

FRIDAY next, November 19th, BENEFIT of Miss EMMA NEVILLE, when will be given, for positively the last time, the entertainment of the OLD HOUSE AT HOME, a new Drama, &c.

In preparation, the great Sensation Drama of THE TIGER SLAYER, or the Pirates of the Savannah.

Press circle, 5s.; stalls, 2s. 6d.; upper circle, 2s.; pit, 1s.; gallery 6d.

VICTORIA THEATRE. Immense Bill.

The Merchant of Venice and Black-Eyed Susan, for THIS NIGHT only.

Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES DILLON in two pieces.

Madame MARIE DURET as Portia.

Madame GORDON HYDE will sing the admired Ballad "All in the Downs."

THIS EVENING, November 18th, will be presented the beautiful Shakesperian Play, (compressed into four acts), entitled, the

MERCHANT OF VENICE.

Shylock .... Mr. CHARLES DILLON.

Portia .... Madame MARIE DURET.

To conclude with the Nautical Drama,

BLACK-EYED SUSAN!

THURSDAY EVENING, the celebrated drama of NIGHT and MORNING; introducing one of the Greatest Sensation Scenes ever witnessed in the colonies, adapted and arranged expressly for this Theatre by Mr. Charles Dillon.

Lord Byron's Great Play SARDANAPALUS, in a few days.

EXHIBITION OF ADAM AND EVE, Life Size, in the Garden of Eden, painted by a colonial artist. Exhibited in George-street, opposite Isaac's China Warehouse, near Haymarket, from 2 o'clock to 10 p.m.

Admission, 1s.; Children, 6d.

KELLEY'S Phrenological Chambers, 328, George-street, near Hunter-street. Registers from 2s. 6d.

DANCING ACADEMY, 103, Elizabeth-street.—Mr. W. CLARK'S Quadrille Assembly, THIS EVENING, Wednesday.

A BALL will take place at the Prince of Wales Hotel, Lower George-street, THIS EVENING.

A CARD.—H. MARSHALL, Church-hill and Balmain.—Pianos tuned, repaired, &c.; on sale or hire.

ASTROLOGY.—Futurity foretold; send date of birth, sex, and 13 stamps. ZADKIEL, General Post Office.

AGISTMENT, UNIVERSITY PADDOCK, well fenced, good grass and water. G. QUINLAN, lessee, Parramatta-street, Glebe.

A CARD.—SINGING.—Mr. FRED. LYSTER, a pupil of Garcia and Lablache, has the honour to announce that, during the recess of the Opera, he will receive PUPILS.

Terms, on application to WILKIE and ELVY, George-street.

BUIST and SON.—Pianofortes, Harmoniums, Flutinas, Concertinas, tuned and repaired. 235, George-st.

BARKHAUSEN'S LUNCHEON ROOMS, Prince of Wales Theatre, open THIS DAY, 18th.

A grilled chop and potatoes, 6d.

Hot and cold joints, 1s., with a glass of ale included.

N.B.—Ice creams and ice drinks during the evening.

COLONIAL COPPER TOKENS bought, in any quantities. DAVEY and HUNTER, City Boot and Shoe Bazaar, New Market-buildings, George-street.

DR. VAN HEEKEREN, Consulting Physician (late surgeon at the Belle-Vue Hospital, New York), may be consulted confidentially at all hours till 9 o'clock in the evening, at 285, Castlereagh-street, second door above Park-street. N.B.—Advice gratis from 10 till 11 a.m.

DEGOTARDI'S SYDNEY PRINTING HOUSE, Robin Hood-lane, opposite Margaret-street. Lithographic and letterpress printing, cheaply and elegantly executed.

ESTABLISHED DENTIST.—Mr. M. EMANUEL continues to supply ARTIFICIAL TEETH, with best workmanship and moderate charges. TEETH STOPPED, 5s.; TEETH EXTRACTED, 2s. 6d. Note the address—the OLD DENTAL ESTABLISHMENT, 330, George-street, ten doors south of Hunter-street.

GEORGE FOX and CO., Carriers, 479, George-street, Sydney.

G. H. HARRINGTON and CO., Marine Architects, Engineers, and Surveyors, 27, Leadenhall-street, London, E. C.—CONTRACTS taken for all kinds of Steam or Sailing Vessels adapted to sea or river navigation. Sole agents for building Langley's Patent Combination Vessels with iron frames and double teak planking.

HORSES, DOGCARTS, and BUGGIES always on HIRE; also a light Drag and pair quiet Horses for picnic parties and families, on reasonable terms. GIBSON'S Depot, adjoining Burt's, 253, Castlereagh-street.

HORSES, Vehicles, &c.—Commissions executed for Buyers and Sellers. GIBSON'S Horse Agency Depot, Castlereagh-street.

J. G. WALLER has much pleasure in informing his old friends and customers that he is now prepared to execute their orders in the best possible manner, whether as regards qualities or prices, and the most prompt attention shall be paid in sending goods off.

Observe the address—J. G. WALLER, wine and spirit merchant, Wynyard-square.

KIAMA.—Waratah House—Private Boarding Establishment.—Weddings accommodated. Proprietor, A. W. MEWBURN.

MRS. EDWARDS has REMOVED from William-street to 206, Palmer-street, corner of Liverpool-st.

MR. ROBERT B. SMITH, Solicitor, &c. Offices, 139, King-street, corner of Elizabeth-street.

MRS. CHAPMAN, Teacher of Music, 188, Castlereagh-street, opposite Lenehan's; terms, 10s. per month.

PORTRAITS (Carte de Visite).—Twelve superior for 20s. SCHRODER'S, Haymarket.

REMOVAL.—G. S. LEATHES, from Wynyard-street to 108, Pitt-street, next Union Bank.

SCHOOL FURNITURE: Desks, Forms, &c., for SALE (a bargain). Apply X. X., HERALD Office.

SYDNEY CARPET BEATING GROUNDS, Rushcutter's Bay. ARTLETT and SON, upholsterers.

TURKISH BATH, Bligh-street. OPEN DAILY, from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

W. WILLINGTON, per Woolloomooloo, to Pickford's, London. Small parcels 1s. 148, Prince-street, Sydney.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—MONEY to LEND.—The Directors are prepared to make advances on MORTGAGE of city and suburban real estate, in sums of five hundred pounds and upwards, on favourable terms.

ROBERT THOMSON, actuary and secretary.

Principal Office, Hunter-street, Sydney, April 1, 1863.

£100 TO £10,000 to LEND, on Freehold property. C. H. LONG, broker, 19, Hunter-street.

MONEY, MONEY, may be had, at a reduced rate of interest, from 1s. to £1000, on approved security—deeds, and all kinds of property. A. JOSEPH, jeweller, and pawnbroker, 244, George-street, opposite Church-hill.

REMOVAL.—Mr. CHARLES MEYMOTT, M.R.C.S., &c., has removed to 123, Liverpool-street, facing Hyde Park, near Lyons-terrace. Consultation hours as usual, from 9 till 1 daily.

Homoeopathic Dispensary (temporary).—Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 3 p.m. Terms, 3s. per week, or 9s. per month.

FOUND, last night, in Cleveland-street, a piece of black CROCHET WORK. The owner can obtain it by paying for advertisement. Apply to Mr. E. CHAPMAN, No. 4, Argyle-terrace, Pitt-street, Redfern.

STOLEN or STRAYED, from Wallendbeen Station, near Murrumburrah, during the month of August, 1863.

One Bay HORSE, branded Y in circle near shoulder, two fore legs fired.

One ditto ditto, branded Y in circle near shoulder, white ring round neck.

One dark chesnut ditto, branded Y in circle near shoulder and ribs.

One dark brown ditto, branded J in circle near shoulder, collar marked, and switch tail.

One bay ditto, branded J in circle near shoulder, collar marked, and hind fetlocks white.

A reward of £1 each will be paid by the undersigned on recovery of the horses if strayed, and £5 each on recovery of the same if stolen, and on conviction of the offenders.

ALEXANDER MACKAY, Wallendbeen.

STRAYED, on Sunday night, from Paddington (near the Brewery), a Black HORSE, branded MR on near shoulder, white star on forehead. Whoever will bring the above to JOHN NICHOLS, Paddington, will be handsomely rewarded.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—Lost, a ROSE COCKATOO PARROT. Any one returning it to JOHN MOYES, grocer, Pyrmont, will receive the above reward.

£5 REWARD.—Whereas some person did, on the night of Saturday last, 7th instant, STEAL from my paddock at Hornsey Wood, Penrith, a dark bay HORSE, aged, 15½ hands high, short switch tail, blaze down face, off eye out, branded GB near shoulder. The above reward will be paid to any person who will give such information as will lead to the detection and conviction of the thief; or should the horse be found astray, £2 will be paid to any person delivering him to me at Penrith.

WILLIAM TINDALE.

November 11.

TO STOREKEEPERS, and others.—In the Assigned Estate of EDWARD SMITH, Nerrigundah, Gulf Diggings.—TENDERS for the stock, fixtures, and store building, at Nerrigundah, may be sent in to the Trustees, care of Messrs. A. M'Arthur and Co., until the 20th November instant.

Stock lists may be inspected at Nerrigundah, or at the office of A. M'Arthur and Co.

Terms, cash, or approved endorsed bills.

TO INNKEEPERS, and others.—In the Assigned Estate of EDWARD SMITH, Nerrigundah, Gulf Diggings.—For SALE, by tender, the premises, stock, and goodwill of a Public-house, at Nerrigundah, now in full trade.

Tenders will be received by the trustees until the 20th November instant, under cover to Messrs. J. Frazer and Co., York-street.

TENDERS FOR DEBENTURES.—The Directors of the Pyrmont Bridge Company will be prepared to receive Tenders for Debentures, secured on the Company's Property, in even amounts of not less than £100.

The Debentures will be issued (at the option of the tenderers) for the term of 3, 5, or 7 years, from 1st January, 1864, bearing interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly either in Sydney or London.

Sealed Tenders to be delivered at the Company's offices, Pyrmont Bridge, on or before MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, addressed to the Secretary.

Tenderers are required to state in their tender the term of loan which they prefer.

THOMAS SMITH, secretary.

Sydney, 3rd November, 1863.

TENDERS for TOLLS of the PYRMONT BRIDGE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that sealed Tenders will be received by the Directors, up to 12 o'clock on MONDAY, the 30th instant, for the Tolls to be collected at the Company's Bridges, for 12 months from 1st January, 1864.

The names of two responsible bondsmen as security for the monthly payment of the amount will be required to be forwarded with the tenders.

All particulars can be learned on application at the Company's Offices.

THOMAS SMITH, Secretary.

6th November, 1863.

TO BELL FOUNDERS.—TENDERS are required for twenty SCHOOL BELLS, each bell to weigh 60 lbs., exclusive of the mountings. For particulars apply between the hours of nine and twelve, to Mr. HENRY ROBERTSON, 344, George-street.

Tenders to be addressed to the Commissioners of National Education, Upper Fort-street, and to be left with the undersigned not later than twelve o'clock noon, on FRIDAY, the 20th instant.

W. WILKINS, acting-secretary.

National Education Office, Sydney, 13th November, 1863.

TO JOINERS.—TENDERS are required for FITTINGS to St. Benedict's Church. Plans, &c., to be seen at the School-house. The tenders to be addressed to the Rev. M. A. CORISH until the 21st instant.

TENDERS REQUIRED, to be sent in on SATURDAY, 21st instant, for Mr. Chandler's Premises, South Head Road. O. H. LEWIS, architect, 392, George-street.

TO FENCERS.—TENDERS are required for Removing and providing New Fencing where necessary corner of Goulburn and Macquarie street South. Apply to RAPHAEL, Margaret-street.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are required for the erection of an hotel and two shops in Erskine-street. The works may be tendered for as follows:—

1. Masonry, excavation, and brickwork, in one sum.
2. Carpentry and all furnishing trades, in one sum.
3. Or the whole of the works in one sum.

Plans and specifications may be seen on application to Mr. G. ALLEN MANSFIELD, architect, 165, Pitt-street, Sydney, to whom tenders are to be addressed on or before noon of TUESDAY, 15th December.

MUNICIPALITY OF WATERLOO.—TENDERS for Working and Fixing about 2500 feet of Kerbing will be received up to the 20th instant. For particulars apply at the Council Chambers, any evening between 7 and 9 o'clock.

T. M. SLATTERY, Council Clerk.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE OF THOMAS M'KEOWN.—A first dividend of 5s. in the £ will be payable to the creditors, on and after SATURDAY next, 21st instant, at the office of the undersigned.

Creditors who have not forwarded a statement of their claims, will please do so immediately.

D. A. DAVIS, accountant, No. 311, George-street.

THE FORBES HOTEL.—Purchasers at the sale held on Monday last, at Mrs. Cohen's, are requested to remove and pay for their goods on or before 12 o'clock THIS DAY, Wednesday, otherwise the same will be resold at the risk and expense of each purchaser.

ROBERT MURIEL, auctioneer.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims upon the estate of HENRY BAYLY, late of Beaudesert, near Mudgee, Esquire, deceased, are requested to send in particulars thereof at once to Mr. J. B. JONES, Mudgee, solicitor for the executors.

BERLIN HOUSE.—In consequence of the decease of Mr. READING, the business of this establishment will be SUSPENDED until MONDAY next, the 23rd instant. 90, Market-street.

MUNICIPALITY OF BALMAIN.—NOTICE is hereby given that a Plan and Section of Wharf Road, Snail's Bay, showing the permanent levels of that road, may be seen at the office of the Surveyor, Darling-street, till the 30th of this month.

J. M'DONALD, surveyor.

17th November.

THE CITY BANK.—NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.—A further payment of £3 per share will be required to be paid into the Joint Stock Bank, Sydney, as follows:

One Pound per share on or before 16th November.

One ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto 1st December next.

One ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto 15th December next.

Any Shareholder can, at the time of making the first payment, pay up the full amount of the above calls—say £3.

By order of the Board,

J. THOS. FORD, Manager.

BULLI COAL MINING COMPANY.—A few SHARES in the above Company has been placed in the hands of the undersigned for DISPOSAL.

J. SHOOBERT, Exchange.

TO MERCHANTS, TRADESMEN, and others.—EMBEZZLEMENT to a large extent having been committed by WILLIAM PARKE, my late collector, I should esteem it a favour if all persons holding the receipt of the said William Parke for moneys collected on my behalf will announce the same to me, that no delay may occur in placing the said moneys to the credit of the respective papers for which I am agent.

A. CUBITT, news agent.

Mr. FREDERICK CUBITT, and Mr. WALTER G. BERRY, are alone authorised to receive moneys on my behalf.

HOWARD'S CHAMPION PLOUGHS.—The first All-England Match this season.

From the TIMES, September 4th, 1863:—

"Great Ploughing Match.—The first All-England Match this autumn came off yesterday at the Sparkenhoe Meeting. Ploughs of the great rival makers—Ransome's, Howard's, and Hornsby's—competed. Both prizes were again won by the Howard's."

From the STANDARD, September 17th, 1863:—

"All-England Ploughing Matches.—These contests are becoming very popular among agriculturists. Their effect is, doubtless, to stimulate not only the ploughmen, but the ploughmakers. Two matches, open to all England, came off yesterday; one at the West Gloucestershire Meeting, the other at Brackley, Northamptonshire. Both were decided in favour of the Howard's, Bedford."

Agents: BEILBY and SCOTT, Sydney.

CEMENT, 10s. per cask, at W. PRITCHARD'S Stores 17, King-street.

LUCERNE HAY.—Superior samples on SALE at W. PRITCHARD'S, 17, King-street.

TOBACCO.—Very superior samples on SALE at W. PRITCHARD'S, 17, King-street.

COLONIAL WINE.—A few cases of very superior on SALE at W. PRITCHARD'S, 17, King-street.

AT GRAHAM'S, 116, King-street.—Experienced male and female Servants on Hire, for town and country.

APARTMENTS for a Gentleman, or Lady and Gentleman. Mrs. WRIGHT, 187, Premier-terrace, William-street.

A GENTLEMAN, who has had many years' experience in tuition, will be open to an ENGAGEMENT as TUTOR in a private family at Christmas next. The highest testimonials and references. ALPHA, Post Office.

A GENTLEMAN in a Merchant's Office, having his evenings disengaged, is desirous of obtaining evening Employment, in the capacity of BOOKKEEPER. First-class references given. Address Q., HERALD Office.

THE Friends of a young MAN, of good address and fair education, wish to place him on a station; a very small salary would be accepted. Address 414, HERALD Office.

BEESWAX.—Wanted, 5 TONS. W. LARMER, importer of drugs, 323, George-street.

CARPENTERS and JOINERS wanted—none but good hands need apply to F. T. LAVERS, 45, Liverpool-street.

COACH PAINTER Wanted.—good hand. ENEVER'S Coach and Cart Factory, 506, George-street, opposite Police Court.

DRAPERY.—Wanted, a respectable YOUTH. JOHN HALBERT, King-street.

ENGINEER WANTED for steamer Pearl. Apply Steam Ferry, Adolphus-street, Balmain.

GRAND majority for Martin and Morris. Martin for Premier—MORRIS for Portraits.

HOUSE.—Wanted, to purchase a House or Cottage, of not less than six rooms, kitchen, stabling, &c., &c., near the city. A. C., HERALD Office.

MAN SERVANT.—Wanted, an active steady MAN, to make himself generally useful, but chiefly for indoor work; no objection to a Eurasian. Satisfactory reference required. Apply to Rev. J. PENDRILL, Collegiate School, Glebe Point.

NEEDLEWOMAN WANTED, to make mattress cases. Australian Bedding Warehouse, 7, Bridge-st.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, Surry Hills.—Required, a PERSON thoroughly acquainted with Church Music, to play the harmonium and instruct the choir. Apply Church Wardens, under cover, to Rev. HULTON S. KING, Parsonage, Albion-street.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, two first-class Coat Hands to work inside. F. GILES and CO., George-street.

TO HAIRDRESSERS.—Wanted, an ASSISTANT. E. DEEPER, hair-cutter, 302, George-street.

TO DRAPERS ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, an experienced SALESWOMAN. J. HALBERT, King-st.

TO DRAPERS.—WANTED, a smart JUNIOR. J. DAWSON and CO., 668, Brickfield-hill.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, a good MAN of business; also a Junior HAND. T. WETHERILL.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, good WORKMEN to work on the premises. H. NIXON, No. 1, Hunter-street.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.—A first-rate Negative OPERATOR requires an ENGAGEMENT. Address B., 21, Wynyard-lane.

TO MECHANICS and GASFITTERS.—Wanted, to place a YOUTH in the abovenamed business, he has been working three years and six months in the same. Address C. W., HERALD Office.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—A Lady, returning to England about January next, would undertake the charge of any children entrusted to her care. Apply to Rev. WILLIAM LUMSDAINE, Ashfield.

THEATRICAL.—WANTED, a Lady and two gentlemen dancers and comic singers for about four weeks. Address, stating terms, to A. B., South Park Road, West Maitland. Passage paid.

TO CHEMISTS.—An AGENT is required in the city of Sydney for the sale of Mr. Coleman's "Absorbent" for the Prevention of Pleuro-pneumonia in cattle. Terms liberal. Head office, No. 53, Bourke-street West, Melbourne, Victoria.

TO COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.—A respectable Young Man is open to an ENGAGEMENT; ten years' experience in the grocery business; good references. Apply or address A. B. Z., Mr. Usher's, York-street, opposite the Market.

TO IRONMONGERS.—Wanted, a SITUATION, by a Gentleman who has had ten years' experience in the colony, and has been in the habit of indenting goods. He is thoroughly acquainted with the trade and with many buyers from the Western and Northern Districts; would not object to take an occasional journey into the country. Address IRONMONGER, 301, Sussex-street South, Sydney.

TEAMS WANTED FOR

Forbes | Orange

Carcoar | Tambaroora

Bathurst | Cowra.

Tumberumba

JOHN FRAZER and CO., 97, York-street.

WANTED, an active LAD, for a store. E. RAMSAY, Balmain.

WANTED, an active YOUTH, accustomed to Gas-fitting. Apply BARRY'S Restaurant, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a respectable middle-aged Woman, as COOK. Inquire Mrs. F. LORD, North Shore.

WANTED, a strong active BOY, able to milk. J. PURCEL, Ocean-street, Upper Paddington.

WANTED, a LAUNDRESS. Apply to Mrs. ROBERT CAMPBELL, Fort-street.

WANTED, an active PORTER. ARDERN and EDMONDSON, 86, King-street.

WANTED, a MAN that understands the poultry business. Apply J. T. SCOTT, 31, George-st. Market.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Mrs. SIM, Baptist-street, Surry Hills.

WOOL SORTER.—WANTED, a Wool Sorter. Apply at Mr. ATKINSON'S Store, Circular Quay.

WANTED, COOK and LAUNDRESS. Apply between 1 and 2, Mrs. THORNE, 313, George-st.

WANTED, Photographic Apparatus complete, with instructions. Price. AMATEUR, HERALD Office.

WANTED, a General SERVANT; character indispensable. Apply W. SMITH, 251, George-st.

WANTED, an experienced General SERVANT, for Town; good wages. J. C. GLUE, 162, Pitt-st.

WANTED, an active General SERVANT (Protestant), must wash and iron. 123, Liverpool-st., Hyde Park.

WANTED, WAITER; assistant Cook and Kitchen-man. Apply Tattersall's Hotel.

WANTED, an active SHOP BOY, who understands grocery. Apply J. MOSES, Haymarket.

WANTED, FARMING MEN and LADS. HENRY PRIESTLY, 53, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply after 9 o'clock, 87, Harrington-street, Church-hill.

WANTED, a GIRL, to assist in Housework, at Apsley House, Pitt-street South.

WANTED, an ERRAND LAD. Apply JOHN LOBB, 239, Pitt-street, near Theatre.

WANTED, a strong GIRL for housework. Apply at the Turon Inn, George-street South.

WANTED, a COOK. Apply at the Pyrmont Bridge Hotel, Pyrmont.

WANTED, an active Youth, as Grocer's ASSISTANT. J. MALONY, 146, William-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply to Mrs. CLARK, corner of Park and Elizabeth streets.

WANTED, a plain COOK, male or female. Apply Criterion Hotel, corner of King and York streets.

WANTED, a Comic SINGER, to board in the house. Bush Tavern, corner of Park and Elizabeth streets.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. For address apply Mr. DINGLE, baker, 134, William-street.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Apply, after 10, at 262, Sussex-street, near Bathurst-st.

WANTED, an active young MAN, accustomed to the butchering. A. ROBINSON, 151, Crown-street.

WANTED, a tidy GIRL, about 13. Mrs. WISE, 96, William-street.

WANTED, a BOY. Apply to J. ADAMS, Castlereagh and Market streets.

WANTED, a young MAN, to make himself useful; able to drive. Next Woolpack Inn, Sussex-street.

WANTED, LEFT-OFF CLOTHING. Letters attended to. W. B VNS, 57, Kent-street.

WANTED, a BOY. Apply to J. HUMPHREYS, tailor, 340, George-street.

WANTED, YOUTH for Smith's Shop; one used to same preferred. Apply E. WARD, Newtown.

WANTED, a YOUTH, to assist in the shop. Apply to C. J. PRIDDY, 450, George-street.

WANTED, Partial BOARD and a RESIDENCE in a private family. Address S. M. R., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a small COTTAGE or HOUSE, within the city. Address T. V., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a LAD to drive a greengrocer's cart. 175, Lower George-st., opposite Dawson's Foundry.

WANTED, a Young PERSON used to Photographic Printing, at MORRIS', 251, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a little GIRL. Apply 66, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a good CABINETMAKER. Mr. FELS, lamp manufacturer, 456, George-st., near Market-st.

WANTED, a Female SERVANT. 153, Palmer-street, near William-street.

WANTED, a LAD to drive a baker's cart. A. SHADLER, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a respectable Woman as COOK. Apply at 175, Macquarie-street North.

WANTED, a MAN, to whiten and colour out a house. Apply No. 9, Windmill-street.

WANTED, a first-class COACH PAINTER. Apply to Mr. VIAL, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a respectable General SERVANT, for a small family in Ashfield. Apply Mrs. RONALD'S, 25, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a Female General SERVANT. Mrs. ROBINSON, Fitzroy Hotel, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, by a respectable Person, a SITUATION in a gentleman's family, as HOUSE and PARLOR MAID. O. O., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a SHOP, with Bakehouse, in the locality of George, King, or Market streets. Address J. G., Post Office.

WANTED, an ERRAND BOY, out-door APPRENTICES, and SHOEMAKERS. JAMES VICKERY, George-street.

WANTED, by December 31st, a HOUSE of about 12 rooms, facing Hyde Park. Address L. M., Mr. Cooke, stationer, George-street.

WANTED, a LAD, who understands Marking Billiards, and make himself otherwise useful. Apply at the Sir John Young Hotel.

WANTED, a PARTNER, with about £5000 cash, to take up a station in Queensland. Address J. B., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a PARTNER, to take up a sheep station in Queensland, with not less than £800. Address G. W., HERALD Office.

WANTED, for Ashfield, a General SERVANT, must be a good laundress. Apply Mrs. STYLES, 406, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a WAITER, Kitchen Man, Man to give out handbills, useful Boy. J. C. GLUE, 162, Pitt-street.

WANTED, industrious General SERVANT GIRL for the country; good wages given. Apply at No. 3, Elizabeth-place, from 9 to 12, Elizabeth-street South.

WANTED, a SHOP, with an Oven, suitable for carrying on the Baking business. Address H. L., HERALD Office.

WANTED, General Outfitting SALESMAN; one used to the seamen's trade preferred. LEVI and CO., 145, George-street North.

WANTED, two MILLINERS, DRESSMAKERS, and two IMPROVERS. Mrs. SPEIRS, 295, George-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply, after 10 o'clock, Mrs. BARNETT, 2, Rose-terrace, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a HOUSE, in the neighbourhood of Macquarie, Hunter, or Elizabeth streets, with five or six rooms. Rent, about £10 per month—to enter in middle of December. Apply F. N., Australian Library, Bent-st.

WANTED, a labouring MAN to work in a tannery. A Kentish farm labourer preferred. Must be of sober and industrious habits. M. CAVANOUGH, Windsor.

WANTED, a SITUATION as ENGINEER; well acquainted with mining gear, portable engines, saw mills, saw sharpening, &c. First-class colonial references. Address 123, Mr. Cohen's, 306, George-street.

WANTED, by the end of the year, a six or eight-roomed COTTAGE, with kitchen and garden. The neighbourhood of Glenmore or South Head Road preferred. Address A. B., care of Mr. Eldridge, grocer, St. Leonards, North Shore.

WANTED, a Young Lady as SALESWOMAN; one who understands the dressmaking, underclothing, and baby linen department. Apply to Mrs. MAY, Baby Linen Warehouse, opposite the Post Office. Good references required.

WANTED, a Pair of Buggy HORSES, about 15 hands high, suitable for single or double harness, and carry a lady or gentleman. Must be perfectly sound and quiet, with good mouths—browns, chesnuts, bays, or greys. Apply at once to Mr. HUDSON, Royal Hotel.

WANTED, two small FREEHOLDS, close to the city; also, one in the neighbourhood of Darlinghurst, or anywhere on the New South Head Road. Apply to F. E. BISHWORTH, auctioneer, &c., opposite the Royal Hotel.

WANTED, for a mercantile firm in Queensland, a CORRESPONDING CLERK, who is conversant with bookkeeping by double entry; also, a WHARF CLERK, who must be capable to superintend the loading and unloading of vessels, and the measuring of freight. Address, by letter only, to A. B., care of E. and W. Paul, 89, York-street.

£300 WANTED, on mortgage, city freehold property. Apply E. J. CORY, York-street.

£300.—WANTED to borrow on security of a leasehold property, with right of purchase, near Sydney, having nearly eight years to run, £300. Apply, in first instance, to W. M. ROBINSON, corner of York and Barrack streets.

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 17th November, 1863.

TENDERS for PUBLIC WORKS and SUPPLIES.—Tenders are invited for the following Public Works and Supplies. For full particulars see *Government Gazette*, a file of which is kept at every Police Office in the colony.

No tender will be taken into consideration, unless the terms of the notice be strictly complied with.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Nature of Works and Supplies.	Date to which Tenders can be received at this Office.
Court-house and Lockup, Wentworth. Dyke, Shoalhaven River. Timber Viaduct, Penrith.	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 24th Nov.
Escort Station, Huggins, Western Road. Escort Station, Boree, Western Road.	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 1st Dec.
Steam Tug for Newcastle Dredge	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 15th December.

ARTHUR T. HOLROYD.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
13th November, 1863.

PAYMENT OF RENT OF RUNS.—Holders of runs in the second class settled and unsettled districts are reminded that, by the 26th clause of the regulations under the "Crown Lands Occupation Act of 1861," the rents for the year 1864, of all runs, except those for which formal leases under the Great Seal have been issued, appointing the 30th September as the rent day, must be paid on or before the 31st December of this year.

Lists, showing the names of runs and the amount of rent due on each, will be examined and checked, if deposited in this office for that purpose, not later than the 1st proximo.

GEOFFREY EAGAR.

PRODUCE STORES.—Messrs. DURHAM and IRWIN are prepared to receive wool, sheepskins, tallow, hides, &c., for sale by auction or privately, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay.

Liberal advances made on wool, sheepskins, tallow and hides consigned to them for sale or shipment.

Circular Quay, 1st October.

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Offices—131, New Pitt-street, Sydney.
Capital £400,000, in 4000 Shares.
DIRECTORS:
Frederick Fanning, Esq., Chairman.
William H. Eldred, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
John De V. Lamb, Esq.
Charles Smith, Esq.
James Milson, jun., Esq.
Edward Wyld, Esq.

Marine risks on goods to and from all parts of the world, and time or voyage risks on vessels taken at lowest current rates, particulars of which can be obtained at the office.

Policies to Great Britain made payable in London if required.

HENRY T. FOX, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE.—Office, corner of Pitt and Hunter streets, Sydney.
Incorporated by Act of Council, 18 Vict., 1855.
SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital .... £250,000.
DIRECTORS:—
T. C. BREILLAT, Esq., CHAIRMAN.
JOHN FAIRFAX, Esq., DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN.
M. E. MURNIN, Esq.
THOMAS HOLT, Esq., M.L.A.
J. F. JOSEPHSON, Esq.
RICHARD JONES, Esq.
Surveyor—JAMES HUME, Esq.
Secretary—Mr. JOSEPH DYER.

The Sydney Insurance Company issues policies for protection against fire, for sums ranging from £100 to £10,000. The subscribed capital is £250,000, with unlimited liability of a large and wealthy colonial proprietary. The rates of insurance range from 3s. per cent. to 5s. 6d. per cent., for brick or stone dwellings, and from 4s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per cent. for brick or stone shops, stores, and places of business. Wooden buildings are charged special rates. Losses promptly settled. £40,000 has been paid by this Company for fire losses within the past eight years. Small accidents, from fires in dwellings or shops, are recognised as claims, and equitably settled. This being a colonial institution, the whole of the profits are retained in the colony, instead of being transmitted to England.

Further information can be obtained, and applications will be filled up without any expense to the applicant, at the Offices, corner of Pitt and Hunter streets, Sydney.

NOTICE.—The Local Directors of the EUROPEAN LIFE ASSURANCE AND GUARANTEE SOCIETY having obtained a special Act of the Legislature to enable the said Society to sue and be sued in this colony in its own name, Policy Holders are now entitled to the benefits conferred by the Life Assurance Encouragement Act of 1862.

Assurers are protected, under certain limitations, against the operation of the insolvency laws, and married women and minors can hold policies in their own right.

FREDERICK J. JACKSON, Secretary.
32, Hunter-street.

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated by Act of Council, 1851.
Office: George-street, Sydney.
DIRECTORS:
WILLIAM HARBOTTLE, Esq., Chairman.
FREDK. H. DANGAR, Esq.
ROBERT B. DICKSON, Esq.
JOHN FAIRFAX, Esq.
JAMES HENDERSON, Esq.
RICHARD JONES, Esq.
AUDITORS:
Edward Lotze, Esq., and J. Grafton Ross, Esq.
MARINE SURVEYOR:
Captain James Malcolm.
AGENTS IN LONDON:
Messrs. P. W. Flower and Co.

Who issue policies on behalf of the company, on risks from Great Britain to the Australian colonies, payable in Sydney.

A table of the rates of premium may be obtained on application at the Office.

Policies on goods, gold, and specie to Great Britain are granted in triplicate, payable in London in case of loss, if required. By order of the Board,

ROBERT GARRETT, Secretary.
Sydney, 1st November, 1863.

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.—With unlimited liability of shareholders.
Capital, £250,000.

The New Zealand Insurance Company is now prepared to issue policies on FIRE RISKS in New South Wales, as well as on MARINE RISKS as heretofore. Cards of rates and other particulars may be had on application to

ROBERT GILFILLAN, agent.
Macquarie-place, Sydney, 1st June.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1809.
Capital, £2,000,000.
Accumulated and Invested Funds, £1,374,000.

The undersigned has been appointed the Company's AGENT for New South Wales, and is authorised to insure from fire on the most favourable terms.

Moore's Wharf. HENRY MOORE, agent.

TRUST AND AGENCY COMPANY OF AUSTRALASIA.
(Limited.)
Head Office, 31, St. Swithin's-lane, London, E.C.
Capital, £500,000,
With power to increase to £1,000,000.
ADVANCES
Made for a term of years up to £20,000, on
Pastoral securities,
Freehold estates, &c.

Apply to BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., managing agents for Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Empowered by Acts of Parliament.
Established in 1836.
Having a Colonial Proprietary, and the following
Board of Directors in Sydney.
J. S. Willis, Esq., Chairman.

Hon. G. K. Holden, Esq., M.L.C.	Hon. J. B. Watt, Esq., M.L.C.
Edward Knox, Esq.	
Hon. E. D. Thomson, Esq. C.B.	B. Buchanan, Esq.

Medical Referees:
Hon. John Macfarlane, Esq., M.D.,
Joseph Burgon, Esq., M.R.C.S.
Surveyor: F. H. Grundy, Esq., C.E.

Capital subscribed exceeding	£1,380,000
Accumulated Funds and Capital paid up, exceeding	1,213,000

Of which £200,000 are invested in the colonies in Government and other securities.

Reserve Surplus Fund, £250,000—with unlimited liability of the shareholders.

The Directors continue to grant Policies of Insurance in town or country in both departments of the Company's business, upon terms which will be found as liberal as those of any other office.

Tables of Rates for Fire and Life Insurance, in all its branches, and every information can be obtained from A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary, at the Offices, Wynyard-square, Sydney.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This company continues to grant POLICIES of Insurance against fire on woolsheds and on wool therein, for long or short periods, at the current rates of premium.

A. STANGER LEATHES, resident secretary.
Wynyard-square.

UNITED FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY of SYDNEY.—This Company grants Policies of Insurance against fire on woolsheds and wool contained therein, for any term, at moderate rates of premium.

WILLIAM RAE, Manager.
325, George-street. October 1863.

PEAK DOWNS NEW COPPER MINING COMPANY.
In 60,000 Shares of £1 each.
DIRECTORS.
THOMAS BUCKLAND, Chairman.
JOSEPH BENNETT
JOHN WILLIAMS
E. S. HILL
L. LE GOULD, C.E.
BANKERS.
BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
SECRETARY, PRO TEM.
Mr. RICHARD PHILLIPS, Waterloo Warehouse.

The Company is formed for the purpose of mining for copper upon mineral lands in Queensland.

The property upon which it is proposed the operations of the Company shall be conducted, consists of 4 consecutive blocks of 80 acres each, taken up under the Lands Regulation of 1862, situate in the immediate vicinity of the Peak Downs Copper Mining Company's land, being a continuation of the out-crops which indicated the rich beds in the possession of, and now worked by that Company, as shown by the subjoined report of that eminent geologist, William Keene, Esq., plans and sections, to which particular attention is invited, may be inspected at the offices of the brokers.

Reports of L. Le Gould, Esq., C.E., and of Mr. William Burgoyne, Mining Captain of the present Peak Downs Company, are also subjoined for the purpose of affording the fullest information, and may be obtained at the offices of the brokers to the Company.

It is considered that the ore produced from the mine will be sufficiently rich to pay a very large return if picked and shipped for sale in England; but should it be considered adviseable, with a view to diminish the cost of carriage, to smelt the ores upon the spot, there is abundance of wood for fuel on the land, and in the immediate vicinity, which together with excellent limestone and a plentiful supply of good surface water, form items of considerable importance in the prosecution of mining operations in this district.

A splendid 7-feet coal seam has been discovered within available distance.

From Mr. Keene's report it will be seen that he anticipates that the minerals will not be found in the nature of lodes, or veins and cross courses; but as a regular mineral bed, a circumstance of great promise when it is kept in mind that the "Burra Burra"—that extraordinary example of successful mining speculation—has no regular lode or veins of ore, and that although the deep sinking there required the aid of powerful engines to keep the mine clear of water, yet, notwithstanding these expensive appliances, during the first five years, ores were raised, the money value of which was £738,108.

It is more than probable, as will be seen from Mr. Keene's report, that the present mine will require no such machinery, and this alone will more than compensate for any additional cost of carriage.

The shares of the Company have been fixed at 60,000, in shares of £1 each. The present proprietors retain one half of these shares for their interest in the land, and offer to the public the remaining 30,000 shares at £1 each, the amount realised by the sale of these shares to form the working capital of the Company.

The Deed of the Company may be inspected upon application to the Secretary, at the office of the Company in Sydney.

Certificates of shares of the Company will be issued to purchasers, who will be required to execute the Company's deed and pay the full amount of the shares, £1 each, at the time of allotment.

Application will be made to the Legislature of Queensland for an Act of Incorporation, limiting the liability of the shareholders.

Application for shares must be made on or before Monday, 30th November instant, to Messrs. LENNON and CAPE, Stock and Share Brokers, Sydney; Mr. RICHARD PHILLIPS, Secretary, at the Waterloo Warehouse; W. H. CROPPER, Esq., Stock and Share Broker, Melbourne; and L. LE GOULD, Esq., C.E., Brisbane, from whom Prospectuses, Forms of Application, full reports, and other information connected with the Company may be obtained.

LENNON and CAPE, Stock and Share Brokers, 136, Pitt-street, Sydney.

APPENDIX.

REPORT OF WILLIAM KEENE, Esq.

"Newcastle, November 1st, 1863.

"Sir,—I have the satisfaction to inform you that I have brought to a close the examination I was permitted to make upon your application to the Honorable the Secretary for Lands, of the blocks of land taken up by you at the Peak Downs, on the line of the mineral out-crop, in continuation of the well known and successful workings already established there.

"2. The mineral bed, containing malachite, blue carbonate, grey copper, and hœmatite and magnetic iron ores, extends in the direction of, and, from the appearance of the out crops, through these blocks, being a continuation of the metalliferous bed worked by the Peak Downs Copper Mining Company.

"3. After attentive examination I have come to the conclusion that these minerals do not exist here in the nature of lodes, or veins and 'cross-courses,' but as a regular mineral bed, occurring and deposited conformably within a wide series or succession of sedimentary clay and quartzite chlorite shales; and this bed belongs as much to the sedimentary series as the shales themselves, and does not belong to any system of lodes or veins enclosed by walls in mere fissures or ruptures of the containing rocks. For this reason the metalliferous deposit is more regularly continuous than when in lodes, and can be tracked by the out-crop at divers distances through the blocks as shown on the accompanying plan.

"4. I satisfied myself by examination of the shafts put down in the adjoining property that the metallic bed of iron and copper ore was reached; and in the main shaft I found this bed, by measurement, to be seventeen feet in thickness, composed of minerals varying from rich grey ore and fibrous malachite, both soft and indurated, to blue carbonate, and the enclosing gossan and shales impregnated more or less with various per centages of copper.

"5. The inclination of both the shale and mineral beds is of remarkable uniformity over a considerable breadth, showing an average angle, dipping south, of thirty degrees, and a well now sinking on the adjoining property for water on the side of the overlie, at a distance of four hundred yards, shows the same regular average angle as is seen in the metal shafts themselves.

"6. This affords great presumption for the regularity of the deposit, and I have no doubt that the mineral bed may readily be reached upon your land at the points indicated on the plan.

"7. Another advantage rarely possessed in mineral workings is the probable absence of water even at considerable depths; for the out-crop itself is along a high ridge, and the well sunk in the valley to the depth of seventy feet shows a dry bottom. This is equal to nearly two hundred feet below the out-crop; it is therefore probable that a much greater depth than this may be attained in the working shafts free from water, and the mineral may follow the general rule of richness in copper increasing with the depth.

"8. Further, not only the absence of water in any quantity, and the avoidance of employment of powerful and expensive pumping machinery required in many other Australian copper mines, like at the Burra Burra, where an eighty-inch cylinder steam engine is kept at work for pumping out the water; but the proximity of mineral fuel will give to the Peak Downs mines a rare advantage, and insure the prosperity of the workings, if managed with ordinary care and intelligence.

"9. Satisfied as I was that however rich the ore, and whatever may be the present abundance of wood, economy of time and money will necessitate the employment of coal for smelting, my observations were also actively directed to search for mineral fuel.

"10. From examination in the bed of the Mackenzie River and its tributary creeks, it became evident to me that however much the country has been disturbed by that volcanic action which has upheaved the metalliferous beds (copper, iron, and gold), to an angle of thirty degrees, and made a wreck, as it were, of the previously deposited coal measures, some outlying portion of the field would be found away from the line of disturbance nearer to the mines than the Mackenzie River.

"11. My anticipations have been fully realised, for inquiries led me to the discovery of as fine a seam of coal, seven feet in thickness, as any we possess in the Newcastle district, specimens of which, and a section of the seam accompany my report.

"12. In directing attention to the mineral specimens sent herewith, I must observe that I did not collect them so much with a view to their richness in quality as to their illustration of the geological character which I have pointed out as peculiar to the Peak Downs deposit, and which, I repeat, augurs most favourably for its proving to be a continuous mineral bed.

"13. I observed the *favosites* limestone cropping out in many places on the road, and there will be no want of this valuable material for flux and other purposes for which it may be needed. Refractory clays for firebricks will also be found abundantly in the vicinity of the mines.

"14. Gold is obtained in the drift of the gullies which run parallel to and on both sides of the mineral bed, subject of my report; but this being foreign to the object of the examination asked by you, I shall reserve my remarks thereupon for a separate report to the Honorable the Secretary for Lands, which report will also comprise my observations on the geology of this country passed over. I will, however, venture to express my opinion that the existence of a goldfield in such close proximity to the copper works will be an advantage, and likely to ensure a greater supply of labourers, as well as to increase facilities of communication.

"15. I have only to add, that I recommend that works should be at once set on foot for developing this mine, and these works will be most advantageously commenced by 'adit,' as shown in the plans annexed to this report, namely:—

"A map of the country, shewing the old and new roads from Rockhampton to the mines.

"Plan of the mineral blocks taken up by you.

"A line of section marking the out crops, and the line of direction of various shafts already put down out of your boundaries.

"Section of the coal seam existing within an available distance from the mine.

"I have the honour to remain, Sir, yours very obediently,
"WILLIAM KEENE.

"To Thomas Buckland, Esq., Chairman,
"Peak Downs New Copper Mining Company."

"SURVEYOR'S REPORT ON COPPER LODE, PEAK DOWNS.
"Brisbane, March 10, 1863.

"This lode on our four sections is a continuation of the copper lode belonging to the 'Peak Downs Copper Mining Company,' situate near Drummond's Range, West of Peak Downs, and has a mean bearing of 10 degrees south or west from the company's out-crops.

"The lode is lost, or is rather invisible, on the surface for some distance to the west of the company's sections, but again crops out in great confusion both in length and breadth, and continues to do so for some considerable distance, at the same time bearing every indication of there being an immense lode underneath the surface.

"LOUIS LE GOULD, C.E., mining surveyor.
"To Joseph Bennett, Esq., Melbourne."

REPORT OF MR. W. BURGOYNE,
Mining Captain of the Peak Downs Copper Mine.
"Peak Downs Copper Mine,
"31st August, 1863.

"Sir,—In accordance with your request, I have made a careful examination of your four sections of mining property, and I find you have the same lode as the Peak Downs Copper Company passing through your sections; and after my careful inspection of the stratas and underlying falls of the country, I can state with much confidence and belief, that by development there is every reason for the anticipation of the most profitable results.

"The bearing of the lode is east and west, and with a southern dip, the very same as the Peak Downs Copper Mining Company, but I should remark, that if any difference exists, it is that the lode is more defined in your property. This is as far as can be seen at surface.

"There are several 'out-crops' in your four sections, and should any practical man be allowed to judge from the favourable geological appearance of same, he would, in my opinion, say that by sinking a few fathoms on the lode there would be abundance of 'copper ore'; and I do certainly recommend you to sink on each block, and also on each out-crop, as the character of the lode and strata is of the most satisfactory nature, and it is my opinion there cannot be a doubt as to the good success of the venture.

"OUT-CROPS.—In No 2 Block there are four out-croppings, and shewing the average width of lode of (18) eighteen feet. No. 3 Block, there are (5) five out-crops, and varying in width from ten to twenty feet. No. 4 Block, (2) out-croppings, but not showing quite as distinctly as in the blocks before-named, but where seen, they are of the most congenial nature. No. 1 Block is situated in a flat where no out-crop is to be seen, but I do not think less of this crop in consequence of not seeing the out-croppings, as it is imbedded in deep alluvial soil. And I feel much pleasure in asserting to you that, from my long and practical experience as captain and manager of many of the largest mining companies in England and other countries, during the last nineteen years, that, during that time, nothing has come under my notice that could rival in appearance or hold out hopes of a more promising field for enterprise, considering the prevailing geological features, and easy access to such abundance of copper as I think you cannot fail to have here. And should my long experience enable me to judge from appearance of mineral deposits, I should say that you have as good a mining property as any company could wish for. And it should be remembered that it is the same lode as the Peak Downs Copper Mining Company, and the same continuation of copper: but, perhaps, I should state further, that this mining property can be worked at a small expense, and fairly tested, with satisfactory results, by good management, the fact of the neighbourhood offering an abundance of wood and water for all sorts of purposes for mining.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
"W. BURGOYNE.

To E. S. Hill, Esq., Sydney.

PRODUCE AUCTION SALES.—We, the undersigned, beg to notify that for the future we shall hold our WEEKLY WOOL SALES at our respective Produce Stores during the afternoon of every THURSDAY, according to advertised hours; and further, that no wools or sheepskins shall be offered for sale except those which have been catalogued, and which shall have been on view from 9 o'clock a.m. on the day of sale.

Sales of tallow, hides, and other produce will be held on the mornings of Thursday in each week in like manner.

MORT and CO.,
DURHAM and IRWIN,
O. B. EBSWORTH,
JOHN BREWSTER.

Sydney, 17th November.

PRODUCE SALES.—At the desire of numerous merchants and wool buyers, the undersigned beg to give notice that in future their PRODUCE SALES will be held in the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, and that WOOL and SHEEPSKINS will be on view at their STORES, CIRCULAR QUAY, on the day prior to such sale, of which due notice will be given.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH, Produce Brokers.

PENRITH AGENCY.—The undersigned has been duly appointed by the Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company as their AGENT for the town and district of PENRITH; and is now prepared to commence business in the Fire and Life department.

WILLIAM TINDALL, September 1st.

LA HOGUE, DUNCAN DUNBAR, and VIMEIRA.—To gentlemen leaving the colony and others, wishing to Dispose of their Household Furniture and Effects.

Messrs. BRADLEY and NEWTON, have been for many years in the habit of conducting sales of the above description, assure those who may favour them with their patronage that the greatest care and diligence is bestowed on all sales entrusted them, thus ensuring the highest prices to the vendor.

Those who object to a sale by auction at their private residences are respectfully informed that B. and N.'s spacious Rooms afford unrivalled accommodation for the display of Furniture; and their Picture Gallery was built with the view of exhibiting to advantage oil paintings, water-colours, and works of art, for which it is eminently adapted.

☞ Inventories taken and catalogues prepared free of charge.

Valuations accurately made.

Cash advanced liberally on goods intended for sale by auction.

Old Bank of Australasia, 239, George-street.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Fevers, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Consumption, Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, &c.—The safest and best remedy is that marvellous one known as CHLORODYNE, which was discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M.R.C.S.L. (Ex-Army Medical Staff), and the secret of its recipe confided only to J. T. DAVENPORT, pharmaceutical chemist, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, who is the sole manufacturer. Medical testimony furnished by the highest authorities in military, naval, and civil practice, and the numerous gratifying statements from the public generally, establishes this medicine as invaluable. It relieves pain, soothes the system, inducing refreshing and soothing sleep, without producing or leaving any unpleasant effects like opium, and may be taken at any time in a few drop doses.

None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the wrapper.

_ Beware of counterfeits sold under the same name.

Wholesale agents for Sydney, Messrs. M. A. WORMS and CO., 21, Wynyard-lane.

TO LADIES.—Perhaps the safest and most agreeable Medicine of the day is KRUSE'S FLUID MAGNESIA, to be had of all chemists and medicine vendors, as also of the agent, F. E. SLOPER, Woolloomooloo.

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION AND THE PUBLIC.—CHARCOAL LOZENGES, manufactured from the purest vegetable carbon, affording speedy relief to persons suffering from bile, indigestion, flatulency, &c., &c. Sold in boxes, 1s. each, by CHARLES C. FINCH, chemist, 84, King-street.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Quinsey, Sore Throat Diphtheria, and Scarlatina.—In all these diseases Holloway's ointment should be rubbed twice a day on the chest and neck. It subdues all alarming symptoms, and safely conducts to health without pain or danger. Sold by SABEY and MUSGRAVE, 95, King-street.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.—Dr. PERRY and CO., Surgeons, 126, Castlereagh-street North, authors of the "Silent Friend," can be consulted on nervous debility, skin diseases, and all cases arising from imprudence.

N.B.—Private entrance in Elizabeth-street.

NOTICE.—Sheep dipped in Hayes' Specific after shearing will be thoroughly cleansed, and risk of contagion prevented. Price 6d. per lb. J. H. CLOUGH and CO., agents, Melbourne.

SARSAPARILLA.—Hodgkinson and Company's celebrated compound essence or decoction of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, for the relief and permanent cure of all disorders arising from an impure state of the blood; for the certain and speedy removal of all diseases of the skin and cutaneous eruptions; for indigestion, liver complaints, palpitation of the heart, rheumatism, &c., &c. Sole agents for New South Wales, A. J. WATT and CO., wholesale and retail druggists, 534, George-street, Sydney.

SHAW'S INVIGORATING BALM, or LIFE OF THE HAIR, has stood the test of many years, and is a preparation that can be really depended on for nourishing the hair and reproducing it when lost. In bottles 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. T. SHAW, chemist, 76, King-street West.

PAINTERS, PAPERHANGERS, &c.—WALTER RENNY having made arrangements with Messrs. E. E. and J. G. Potters, paperhanging manufacturers, of London and Lancashire, to indent their goods, is now prepared to receive orders. New patterns for 1864 have arrived per mail. The choicest ever produced in England now on view.

Royal Blue House, 179, Pitt-street.

KEROSENE OIL, best quality, 4s. per gallon retail. Paperhanging Depot, 160, Pitt-street.

PAPERHANGINGS, French and English, in every quality, very cheap. J. BRAY, 160, Pitt-st. North.

WINDOW GLASS, from 10 x 8 all sizes, to 48 x 40 now landing. RAPHAEL'S, Margaret-street. Low prices.

FOR SALE, Pearl SAGO, Cat ia, Cloves, and fresh Nutmegs, just landed. F. G. LENDER and CO., 60, New Pitt-street.

XXX GUINNESS' Dublin STOUT, J. and J. Dumphy and Co.'s, ex Woolloomooloo, in quantities to suit purchasers; 8s 9d per dozen (at the Store). Terms, cash. G. GRIFFITHS, Bank-court.

XXX GUINNESS' PORTER, quarts, 8s. 9d. per dozen; A's, India pale, quarts, 8s. per dozen; Claret, very superior, pints, 15s. per dozen. Stores 108, Pitt-street, next Union Bank.

ALLSOPP'S No. 3 ALE and Stout, in bulk; new brew, on SALE by FANNING, GRIFFITHS, and CO.

MEADE.—A delicious summer beverage, now ready. Manufactured by D. J. MONK, Watt-street.

FLAVELLE, BROTHERS, and CO. beg respectfully to inform the public that they have just received, ex W. W. Smith, six cases of new goods, consisting of Meteorological, Surveying and Drawing Instruments, Silver-plated Ware, Revolving Rifle Carbines, &c., &c.
Standard and marine barometers
The new hygro-barometer, called the "Farmers'" barometer
Pediment and wheel barometers
Super-heated steam thermometers
Self-registering and wet and dry bulb ditto
Solar radiation and pocket ditto
Lind's and other anemometers
Glaisher's and Howard's rain gauges
Evaporating dish, with graduated glass
Highly finished surveying instruments
Prismatic compasses, pocket sextants
Perambulators
Some splendid cases of drawing instruments
Detached drawing instruments in great variety
Cheap cases of instruments for schoolboys.
A fine and new assortment of Silver-plated Ware, in
Candelabras and centre pieces
Handsome tea and coffee services
Suites of ornamental stands for dinners "A la Russe"
Breakfast cruets, small salts of the new style
Spoons and forks of various patterns

All of very superior quality and finish, and very heavily plated.

FLAVELLE, BROTHERS, and CO., 354, George-street.

TRANTER'S PATENT REVOLVING RIFLED CARBINES.—FLAVELLE, BROTHERS, and CO. have received a few of the above celebrated weapons, for use on horseback, together with ammunition for ditto. 354, George-street.

PRIZE FIRE ENGINES, Steam and Hand-worked, Fire Escapes, Fire Cocks, Hose, Buckets, &c.—International Competition at the Crystal Palace, July 1863. SHAND, MASON, and CO., received the first and second prizes, the two remaining prizes being divided between an American and an English firm. S. M. and Co.'s prize engines were immediately sold, but they are now constructing a large number of various sizes. The whole of the Land and Floating Steam Fire Engines used by the London Fire Brigade were made by Shand, Mason, and Co., who also received the prize medals at the London International Exhibition of 1851 and 1862 for the best Hand-worked Fire Engines.

Fire Engine Manufactory, Upper Ground-street, Blackfriars Road, London.

_ Catalogues to be obtained at the office of this journal.

IREDALE and CO.'S IRONMONGERY ESTABLISHMENT, No. 371, George-street, opposite the Markets.

Mr. FREDERIC LASSETTER, sole proprietor of the business now carried on at 371, George-street, under the name and style of IREDALE and CO., hereby gives notice that, upon the completion of the new Warehouse and Stores now being erected by him on the west side of George-street, three doors north of Market-street, the business of IREDALE and CO. will be transferred to the new premises and there carried on in his own name.

Mr. LASSETTER having, on the termination of his former partnership in 1860, succeeded to the business which was established by his uncle, the late Mr. LANCELOT IREDALE, in 1820, continued to carry it on under the name of the old firm in the expectation that the only son of his uncle, to whom the premises belong, would desire to enter into the business; but Mr. Iredale having now made up his mind not to engage in mercantile pursuits, Mr. Lassetter has no further object in continuing the name of Iredale and Co.; and, therefore, he has determined on the transfer of the business to the new premises to discontinue it, and to carry on the business in the name of

FREDERIC LASSETTER.

ASHDOWN and CO., Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers.—During the time occupied by the REBUILDING of THEIR PREMISES, at the corner of George and King streets, Sydney, ASHDOWN and CO. beg to announce that their business will be conducted in the shop in King-street, formerly occupied by Mr. Inglis, adjoining their gateway, and which now communicates with their large store in the rear.

SEWING MACHINE.—Singer and Co.'s new improved Sewing Machine is the best and cheapest Sewing Machine in the world. STANFORD and CO., sole agents, 208, Pitt-street, Sydney.

STEAM ENGINE.—Ex Severn, an 8-horse power Portable ENGINE, of best construction, fitted with all improvements, and with extra sets of furnace bars, bushes, belting, &c., and with a table for a circular saw, with connections and saws, complete. GILFILLAN and CO., Macquarie-place.

GOSPEL OAK GALVANISED TINNED IRON (Formerly sold under the name of Morewood and Rogers' Patent.) The only Prize Medal granted in the Galvanised Iron Trade at the International Exhibition, 1862, was awarded to the Proprietors of the "Gospel Oak Works," Tipton, Staffordshire, for the "excellent quality of their sheets." Supplied through all London merchants. WILLIAM LEE, agent, 74, King William-street, London.

THE WARATAH COAL COMPANY are now prepared to supply coal in any quantity, and on liberal terms at Newcastle or in Sydney. All particulars may be obtained from THOMAS GROVE, Esq., Newcastle; or from the undersigned at the Company's Office, Mort's Buildings.

GEORGE SPAIGHT, secretary.

600,000 FEET Hardwood, Deals, Pine, Cedar, Kauri, Shingles. W. JOLLY and CO.

COLONIAL Hardwood Flooring Boards, tongued, grooved, and planed. W. JOLLY and CO., Bathurst-st.

400,000 FEET Baltic, Flooring, Oregon, and clear pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, shingles. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

A SMALL BAKER'S BUSINESS for SALE, a Horse and Cart, and all utensils. Apply to WARD, 356, Castlereagh-street.

DOGCARTS, Gigs, and Saddle Horses always on hire. W. LANGFORD, corner of Castlereagh and Goulburn streets.

FOR SALE, pair strong legged COBS, 5 years old, light American wagon and harness. Price £65 the lot. Separate if required. GIBSON'S Horse Depot, adjoining Burt's, Castlereagh-street.

BUGGY MARE, perfectly quiet and sound. Price £12. GIBSON'S Depot.

NEAT saddle and harness HORSE, 14½ hands, sound, and free from vice. Price £14. GIBSON'S.

FOR SALE, two prime Milch COWS, giving over 30 quarts per day. SOPER and STEELE, Market Wharf.

FOR SALE, two first-class STATIONS on Darling Downs. Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

WANTED to SELL, in Balmain, two good stone COTTAGES, 8 compartments, on a frontage 31 x 160 feet. R. RAMSAY.

FARMS for SALE, excellent land, near Windsor, within a mile of railway station. Ten years' credit given. Apply to Mr. W. M. CLARKE, Wentworth-place, Elizabeth-street.

FOR SALE, on the Surry Hills, a well-built brick HOUSE, containing seven rooms and domestic offices, with coach-house and stabling. Water laid on. C. H. ROOKE, 375, George-street, near Joint Stock Bank.

TO STOREKEEPERS, Bakers, &c.—For SALE or to LET on reasonable terms, near Canterbury, a STORE in working order, with bake-house at the rear, together with 13¼ acres of land all fenced, and the greater portion cleared and under cultivation, with garden and water; stabling for six horses, pigstyes, sheds, &c.; also a two roomed verandah COTTAGE. For particulars apply to C. H. ROOKE, estate and general agent, 375, George-street, near Joint Stock Bank.

STATIONS in Queensland and New South Wales for SALE; also several choice Farms, as well as first-class Properties. C. H. ROOKE, stock, station, estate and general agent, 375, George-street.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, a very comfortable RESIDENCE for a moderate sized family, in a very respectable neighbourhood. Apply to T. W. BOWDEN, 154, Pitt-street.

POINT PIPER ESTATE, UPPER PADDINGTON—FREEHOLD BUILDING ALLOTMENTS for private SALE, on the most liberal terms, or to be LET on building leases for a term of years, with the option of purchase.

T. W. BOWDEN is now in a position to treat with purchasers, or persons willing to lease with a view to purchase, for the disposal of the allotments of land remaining unsold from the sale by auction on the 24th August, and situated in Piper-street, Point Piper Road, Ocean-street, Moncur-street, Wallis-street, John-street, and a few on the South Head Road, between Moncur and Nelson streets. A plan on view at the Rooms.

FOR SALE, the ESTATE of MOUNT PLEASANT, Bathurst, containing about 15,000 acres. This fine property, which comprises the entire parish, immediately adjoins the town of Bathurst, was selected by the late General Stewart, in the early days of the colony, and has recently been vastly improved by clearing, fencing and building. Ninety-eight tenants occupy 7350 acres of the land, and the remainder is either in the possession of the proprietor, or at present used as a common by the former.

The three main thoroughfares to the interior pass through the estate, along which National schools, chapels, stores, blacksmith's shops, and a steam mill, have been erected for the permanent settlement of the tenantry.

The mansion house, which is situated on the banks of the River Macquarie, to which the property has a frontage of about 5 miles, contains 20 rooms, and, together with the extensive outbuildings, affords every convenience for a very large establishment.

£85,000 was refused for the property some years ago, since which time many thousands of pounds have been expended in improvements,—and the proprietor is only now willing to part with it from a desire of returning to Scotland.

Further particulars can be learned by applying to
W. H. RALSTON, attorney for the proprietor.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—TUESDAY.

SITTINGS FOR THE TRIAL OF CAUSES.

JURY COURT.

BEFORE the Chief Justice, and a special jury of twelve.

SCOTT V. HANSON AND ANOTHER.

The trial of this case again lasted all day without being concluded.

BANCO COURT.

Before Mr. Justice Wise, and a jury of four.

RICHARDS V. WHITFORD.

This was an action for trespass on a station called Yarra-dool, on the Namoi. It was not concluded.

The Attorney-General, Mr. Darvall, Q.C., and Mr. Isaacs appeared for the plaintiff, and Sir William Manning, Q.C., and Mr. Darley for the defendant.

The jury summoned for the Banco Court, except those empannelled in Whitford v. Richards, are discharged from further attendance.

METROPOLITAN GENERAL SESSIONS.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE Mr. District Judge Dowling.

The Crown Prosecutor conducted the following cases:—

Joseph Bayliss and George Willoughby, on bail, were charged with having on the 20th October last forcibly broken and entered certain premises situate in George-street, Sydney, then in the possession of one John Mackintyre, who held a lease of the said premises by virtue of a Sheriff's sale. The jury retired for half-an-hour, and returned a verdict of forcibly detaining possession against both defendants, who were each sentenced to one month's imprisonment in Darlinghurst gaol. Counsel for prisoners, Mr. Dalley, instructed by Messrs. Allen and Bowden.

Emily Salmon was charged with having feloniously stolen in a dwelling, on the 8th November, one ring, valued £10, the property of Edward H. Herring. Verdict, guilty. Sentenced to six months' labour in Darlinghurst gaol. The same person who yesterday pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing in a dwelling, received a like sentence, to commence at the termination of the first.

John Maloney, who was yesterday found guilty of an attempt to steal in a store, was sentenced to two years hard labour in Parramatta gaol. The prisoner who had at different periods been sentenced to seventeen years' imprisonment for different offences, was but recently discharged from gaol.

Mary Morrison, charged with stealing from the person of one Arthur Parsons, a bag containing the sum of £46, on the 10th instant, was found guilty, and sentenced to six months' labour in Sydney gaol.

Abraham Lewis was charged with having, on the 22nd October last, at Sydney, uttered a spurious £1 note, purporting to be of the Commercial Betting Company, and thereby obtained goods to the amount of 10s., and 10s. in charge, from one James White. Verdict, guilty. Sentenced to two years' hard labour in Parramatta gaol.

Edward Beaumont, charged with having, on the 3rd April, 1862, at Sydney, feloniously stolen from the person of one John Fookes, the sum of £10, his property, was sentenced to nine months' hard labour in Sydney gaol.

This closed the business of the sessions.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE the Chief Commissioner.

Certificates were granted to Richard Robertson, William Frost, Joseph Corti, William Henry Tindall, and Edward Short.

The Chief Commissioner suspended for three months the grant of a certificate to Jesse Dunks, on the ground that insolvent greatly over valued his assets, and thereby put one of his creditors to expense (which expense must be paid before the certificate is issued from the office).

In the matter of John Parsons, his Honor refused insolvent a certificate, for having falsely returned one Smith as a creditor upon his estate, for wages to the amount of £40, when in fact nothing was due, thereby intending to defraud *bona fide* creditors.

The applications of James Hilt and William J. Disher were struck out, parties not appearing.

Before the Registrar.

In the estate of John Cutter, a single meeting. Two debts were proved, insolvent was examined, and the official assignee read his report.

In the estate of of William R. Young, a single meeting. One debt was proved, and the assignee read his report. Insolvent did not appear.

In the estate of James Keppie, a first meeting. Three debts were proved.

In the estate of William Hayles, a first meeting. Two creditors offered to prove, but were not prepared with the notes on which their claims were based.

SURRENDERS.

Thomas Thomson, of Cowra, sawyer. Liabilities, £81 15s. 9d. Assets, £44. Deficit, £37 15s. 9d. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

Duncan Cameron, of Panbula, storekeeper. Liabilities, £99 15s. 7d. Assets, £68 7s. 7½d. Deficit, £31 8s. 0½d. Mr. Morris, official assignee.

William Neil, of Armidale, labourer. Liabilities, £65 11s. 11d. Assets, £8. Deficit, £57 11s. 11d. Mr. Morris, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Wednesday, November 18.—M'Mullen and Co., Thomas Hale, third, Thomas Howarth, William Fogorty, single. Eli Starkie, John Gray, first.

Thursday, 19.—Henry Machen, Enoch W. Rudder, George A. F. Lentz, adjourned examinations.

Friday, 20.—John F. Molony, first. *At Maitland*: George M. Robertson, second; George Engel, single. *At Bathurst*: Arundel Everett, second. *At Wollongong*: William Hayes, second.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

BEFORE the Mayor and the Police Magistrate, with Messrs. Lyons, Hogg, Oatley, and Asher.

Eighteen prisoners were brought in custody before the court. Seven were discharged and two were remanded.

Julia Johnson was found guilty on two informations—one for having in a public place made use of indecent language (having on a previous day neglected to attend in obedience to a summons, she was this morning brought forward on warrant), and the other for indecent conduct—and for one was sentenced to pay 20s., or to be imprisoned fourteen days, and for the other to be imprisoned one month.

Mary King was found guilty of having assaulted by throwing stones at John Roberts. Complainant said that as he passed defendant's premises to his own shop, without any provocation, threw stones at him, one of which struck his arm, and another cut his head. The defendant alleged in reply, that Roberts invariably insults her when he sees her; that on passing her last evening he put his thumb to his nose, extending his fingers; that this elicited a remark from her, in reply to which he gave her a blow on the face, when—and not before—she threw one or more stones at him. Each party produced a witness in corroboration of his or her own story. Their Worships found defendant guilty, and sentenced her to pay a penalty of 20s, or to be imprisoned three days.

Four ladies of the *pave* were fined 20s. each, or in default to be imprisoned three days, on conviction of riotous conduct in a public place.

William Clarke was apprehended on suspicion of having stolen a pewter measure found in his possession, and, failing to satisfy their Worships that he became honestly possessed of it, was sentenced to be imprisoned one month.

John Wright, apprehended on suspicion of having stolen a bundle of wearing apparel, which at one o'clock on Sunday morning he was found carrying at the Glebe, was unable to satisfy the Bench concerning the property, and was sentenced to be imprisoned three months.

James Dempsey was fined £5, or in default to be imprisoned one month, for having assaulted James Prior, the special constable whose duty it is to protect from pillage during the night the carts of the country people who bring their produce to the George-street market. Prior apprehended a person in the act of larceny, and was conveying him to the lock-up when defendant interfered and compelled the officer to release the prisoner; Prior thereupon apprehended Dempsey for the assault, who, besides the fine, was remanded until to-morrow, when he will be called upon to answer the charge of having rescued a prisoner from lawful custody.

On the summons paper were five cases—two of which were dismissed, and one was struck out for want of prosecution, in another the summons had not been served, and in Coleman v. West the defendant was found guilty of having assaulted the complainant, and was ordered to pay a penalty of 10s., with 5s. 6d. for costs.

WATER POLICE COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE Mr. E. J. C. North and Mr. F. Lord.

Charles Fox and Thomas Eddy, seamen of the Alfred, were sentenced to four weeks' imprisonment for desertion.

James Butler and and Joseph Costiloe, seamen of the ship Peerless, were convicted of stealing wine, part of the cargo of that vessel, and were sentenced to six months' hard labour in gaol.

Thomas Eddy, seaman of the Alfred, was sent to gaol for three months for giving false answers before the deputy shipping master; and Charles Fox, charged with fraudulently making use of a certain certificate which did not belong to him, was remanded till to-morrow.

LICENSING BUSINESS.—Their Worships, on the application of Eleanor Rochester and William Murphy, granted to the latter a transfer of the license of the Erin-go-Bragh, in Cumberland-street.

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

BANCO COURT.—Richards v. Whitford (part heard).

JURY COURT.—Special jury of twelve—Scott v. Hanson and another (part heard).

MASTER'S OFFICE.—Barry v. Thurlow, charge; Houston v. Robertson, charge; Re Buckley, receiver's account; Woodman v. Hunt, report; Segerson v. Folding, to consider order.

SYDNEY DISTRICT COURT.—Cause for trial—Anderson and another v. Cowan.

THE SEASON.—The fruit trees in this neighbourhood look well, and give promise of an abundant yield. The early peaches are expanding beautifully, and will probably be large and of fine quality. The nectarines are suffering from the present hot weather—that fruit being very liable to be scorched by the sun's rays. The plum trees will be prolific, many of them being so heavily laden with fruit that the branches are almost hidden by it. The early red plum is already showing its colours, and we saw a few ripe ones which were gathered on Saturday. The vineyards, so far as we have learned, are making an excellent appearance. The caterpillar is appearing in some places, but has not yet become seriously prevalent.—*Singleton Daily Times.*

MR. PLUNKETT'S LECTURE.

YESTERDAY evening the Hon. J. H. Plunkett delivered a lecture in the hall of the St. Benedict's Young Men's Society, on the History and Present State of the Education Question in the mother country. There was a very numerous audience. The chair was occupied by the Rev. M. A. Corish, the incumbent of the parish, who was supported on the platform by Archdeacon M'Encroe, Mr. G. Eagar, M.L.A., Mr. Chisholm, and other gentlemen. The lecturer commenced his address by stating that he had consented to come forward on that occasion with a view to evince the high regard that he felt, not only for his rev. friend the Rev. Mr. Corish, but also for the St. Benedict's Young Men's Society. The interest he felt in that society was very great, and he felt happy to do what he could to aid them in their efforts to educate themselves both as Christians and as citizens. It behoved them, as such, to insist upon having the blessings of education extended to them, and not to rest satisfied unless they were privileged to enjoy all that they had a right to demand in that respect. He proposed, in connection with this subject, to speak to them that evening of the history and present state of the education in the mother country. And first, he should speak of the education of England. In that country, the management of the education, the convenience, health, and security of local neighbourhoods had been left to the resident communities to settle for themselves, and the plan had been found to answer. As regarded education this spirit of localism had flourished in England, and had borne honourable fruit,—the magnificent Universities and Colleges of that country being so many proofs of the spontaneous action of the people in the cause of education, independently of the State. The lecturer here alluded to the ancient founders of Oxford and Cambridge, and proceeded to argue that the mode of teaching, and the system of non-interference on the part of the State with the work of education in England, was the cause of the great progress made by the English mind. The State there did no more than merely recognise what had been effected in the first place by private enterprise. The lecturer next briefly traced the course of events by which the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge had virtually become a Church of England monopoly. To supply what was felt to be wanting for the Roman Catholics and the Protestant Dissenters of England, the London University had been created, and to this University the colleges—established in connection with the various religious denominations—were all affiliated. It was thus found that academic education was perfectly free; and when the state of primary education in England was examined it would be found that primary education was equally free and untrammelled by the State. Attempts, it was true, had been made to introduce a General Education Bill by Lord Brougham and Lord John Russell, but both had failed, it being there felt that it would be tyrannical were the State to dictate what was to be the nature of the education provided. The State was only thought to be so far concerned as to see that education was really given; and it afforded aid where it was so given. There was a vast difference between this kind of assistance from the State, and a State system of education, although they were often ignorantly confounded. The State there only interfered so far as to see that its money was not thrown away. No secular education was there ever generally adopted; the education of England had always been free,—free and religious, a circumstance which he doubted not was the cause of its great success. Religion was always found to underlie the whole teaching of England. The Privy Council system of education in England was specially adapted to the religious teaching and religious organisation of the different denominations,—Church of England, Roman Catholic, Dissenting, and Jewish. In the carrying out of that system the Roman Catholic schools were supervised by Catholic inspectors approved of by the Bishops—and all that their religion required was carried out under the provisions of the Trust Deed. This system might be wanting in the completeness and unity of the continental system, but it excelled it in its adaptability to the wants of the people, and in the satisfaction that it afforded to all denominations. It was a system that was very far from giving rise to religious dissension. On the contrary, it had everywhere been found to work well, and to cause a general good feeling amongst members of different communions. In education, as carried out in Ireland, there was a great contrast to all this. In England education was free from State control, but in Ireland, the whole effort of legislation appeared still to be to subject education to the State. Until a very recent period the education of Roman Catholics in Ireland was directly interfered with by the State, it being absolutely forbidden that Catholics should be educated in Ireland or be sent abroad for education. There were, no doubt, a great number of colleges and chartered schools established since the Reformation in Ireland nominally for the purposes of education, but these were all established for the purpose of an almost undisguised proselytism. The lecturer here read an extract from a memorial addressed by some Protestant Bishops of Ireland to George the Second as a proof of this, and commented upon the intolerance which had been manifested by the authorities in the steps taken by them at the foundation of the Chartered Schools of Ireland. Having vindicated the Catholics of Ireland from the imputations of disloyalty, thrown out against them and their clergy by such as the Archbishop Boulton, Mr. Plunkett proceeded to contrast the position of the Established Church of Ireland with that of the Anglican Church in England,—shewing that the former had always been a mere State institution,—something altogether apart from the mass of the people. This great difference of position had been the cause of the great difference between the education of Ireland and the education of England. The question had been what education would be good for Ireland, and not as it ought to have been, what sort of education the people of Ireland would like to have. For centuries, the Irish Catholics had been the martyrs of free education, and next to their love for their ancient faith had been their love for education. At the time that Catholic Emancipation was granted a new light had appeared to dawn upon the question of Irish education, at that time the Commissioners appointed had made an enquiry into the number of schools which were (1825) about 11,000, and the scholars then under tuition in the different denominations were nearly as numerous as they were at the present time, notwithstanding all the disabilities under which the Catholics then laboured. The number of Catholics then attending school was largely in excess of Protestants, and their attendance in all cases more regular;—facts which conclusively showed that they thoroughly appreciated the value of the education which they could get. The National system of education in Ireland had, since that time, been tried as an experiment, but in practice it had become a Denominational system, and its results of late years had been that the Catholic bishops and clergy, the Catholics of Ireland generally, had seen reason to object to the system of mixed education altogether. It had been tried for thirty years, and he (Mr. Plunkett) must now confess that he was obliged to give his verdict against it. The grounds upon which he founded this opinion might be seen in the book called the "Catholic case stated." The lecturer then summarised the various causes which had led to the unsatisfactory operation of the National system in Ireland, and gave instances of the utter failure of that system as an educational institution. He concluded by urging those who heard him at all times to support such a system of education as recognised the importance of moral and religious teaching—and not to be content with any system which was not based upon religion. Religion and education could not be separated; they must go together. The lecture was listened to with much attention, and a vote of thanks passed by acclamation to the learned lecturer at the conclusion. Cheers were given for Mr. Martin, the Premier; and for Mr. Eagar before the meeting broke up.

THE HON. A. T. HOLROYD, Esq., MINISTER OF WORKS.

(Per favour of the Herald.)

SIR,—My attention as City Health Officer has recently been directed, by numerous complaints of increasing sickness, to the unwholesome condition of Woolloomooloo Bay. I have before represented this—through the City Council—to the proper authorities, but with no beneficial result.

The nuisance has now increased to such an extent, as to authorise me, on behalf of the citizens, to address you on the subject, believing from your professional education, that you will see the necessity of applying immediate measures for the speedy removal of this great sanitary evil.

From enquiries I have made, I find that low fever is endemic in that locality, and I fear that with the ensuing summer's heat, such is likely to become "epidemic" in a typhoid type, spreading throughout the city. All needful measures must be taken prior to such emergency—it is useless to delay until pestilence breaks out, and then commence the necessary improvements.

Since the tide wall has been built, the accumulation of sewerage matter has greatly increased in the bay—there is no outlet for it—the tide does not carry it away as it did before, thus all the excreta from Darlinghurst and Woolloomooloo is deposited there, besides that dredged up and boated from the mouth of the main city sewer. The bay at low water is a large putrid marsh, green with growth of noxious fungi and unwholesome vegetation.

The effect upon the health of the inhabitants by the impure exhalations from this marsh is greatly complained of;—refreshing sleep is destroyed, windows cannot be opened at night for the admission of pure air; and those influenced, rise in the morning unrefreshed and weary, by inhaling through the night impure air.

I would with due respect suggest, on the score of public health, that the filling in of this bay should be commenced immediately, and not left until completed.

This can be done by free labour or by convict labour, there being plenty of able-bodied men now out of employment, and some hundreds of convicts lying idle at Cockatoo and Darlinghurst.

The hulk Harmony is now unemployed; she could be moored in Woolloomooloo Bay for the accommodation of a gang of convicts, and a party might be supplied from the gaol, each guarded by a sufficient force of Volunteers on *full military pay*; or perhaps, what would be better still, hand the whole affair over to the City Corporation who, no doubt, would soon find means of performing this necessary work. It is better to run a little risk by the contiguity of convicts, than to run the risk of breeding a pestilence.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
HENRY GRAHAM, City Health Officer.
Town Hall, Sydney, Health Officer's Department, Nov 16th.

WAVERLEY MUNICIPALITY.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—It is reported in the *Herald* of this morning that I was yesterday nominated for election as a councillor of the municipality of Waverley. Will you permit me to state, for the information of the electors, that my nomination was without my consent or knowledge, and that my time is too fully occupied to enable me to undertake the duties of a councillor of the municipality.

If the gentleman in opposition to whom I was nominated will direct his attention to the very disgraceful state of Birrell-street, over which I have to pass daily, and will give his influence in having it put into a reasonable state of repair, I shall consider myself fully compensated for the loss of a seat in the Council.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
WILLIAM FARRER.
Elizabeth-street, 17th November.

THEATRICAL DECEPTION.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—A piece has been performed several times lately at the Prince of Wales Theatre called "Lavater." It is a very good piece, and it has been successful. Last Saturday it was brought out again, under another title—"Not a Bad Judge." I think it is very wrong to bring one thing out under two names. It can only be done to deceive people, to make them think they are going to see something fresh. What would the public think if in your widely circulated journal you inserted an article in Monday's paper under one head, and a few days after the same again with a fresh head-line?

Hoping that this letter will meet the eye of the lessee, and that the same sort of thing will not be attempted again,

A PLAYGOER.
Sydney, November 14.

INTERCOLONIAL ROWING MATCH.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—A letter having appeared in your issue of to-day, desiring information on certain points with reference to the above affair, I beg to address you a few lines.

In the first instance, the Sydney committee, amongst the definitions of the term "amateur," wished for that of "those whose occupation is that usually followed by gentlemen." The Melbourne people would not agree to this, and nothing was heard about "gentleman amateurs, selected from bona fide amateur clubs," until the eleventh hour.

Professor Irving (the captain of the late Victorian crew) writes to say that Cronin was the only man that could reasonably be objected to on our side; and we offered to give him up, but Melbourne preferred to meet us.

The men are of the same class of life and occupation as the Victorian crew, and I am credibly informed that three of their men were not considered sufficiently amateurs to pull in the first race.

It is quite clear to me that the match must fall to the ground, unless it be made for gentleman amateurs or all comers.

Yours obediently,
ONE OF THE COMMITTEE.

CONTINENTAL NEWS.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Rome, Thursday, September 3.

The old adage, *experientia docet*, is not more true of anything else on the face of our little planet than in regard to that passion for old sites and for old stones, whose fascination one must have spent some little time in this city to be able to understand. Not only do the remains of the past exercise a growing attraction upon those who make personal acquaintance with them, but you soon become conscious, as you wander in and out among the fragments of the temples, palaces, and villas of other centuries, of a growing desire to possess yourself of some mementoes of their prime; and with this end in view you find yourself constantly poking with cane or parasol into the miscellaneous masses of broken and crumbling materials which cover the sites of these once splendid buildings, in the hope of disinterring from the heaps of rubbish some bits of the rare and precious marbles with which their walls were covered in the days of their pristine glory. Rifled as these sites have been for centuries, and cleared as they mostly are of the wonderful pillars and works of art which once adorned them, and which now constitute the distinguishing glory of the churches, palaces, and villas of modern Rome, you are still pretty sure of finding small, broken bits of the unrivalled marbles of ancient times, if you have the necessary patience and perseverance. That the Government looks on all the stones of Old Rome as its own property, so that you are obliged to do your ferretting with one eye on the heaps of rubbish, and the other on the soldiers or custodians, who mount guard over all the historic sites, only adds to the vividness of your desire to find some "bits" worth purloining, and to the delight of your triumphant satisfaction at carrying them off, safely bestowed in your pockets, under the nose of these officials.

The greater fineness of grain and beauty of colouring seen in the ancient marbles, and which makes them so superior to the later produce of the selfsame quarries, is considered by certain geologists to be due to the position of the former, which, lying nearer the surface, may have been more powerfully affected by the action of the solar rays. But, whatever the cause of the superiority of the ancient marbles, the fact is certain; and you can hardly stay for even a short time in this land of antique stones without becoming intensely desirous to get hold of pieces of these beautiful substances, both for their intrinsic beauty and as visible and tangible links between your own nineteenth-century experience, and the life of those by-gone ages to whose hands and eyes these stones were familiar and real as to yours.

Many of the marbles of which, by diligent ferretting, you may find broken fragments, are not now to be got "for love or money," the old quarries being exhausted. Others are very rare, and all are susceptible of taking an exquisite polish, and of being converted into paper-weights, bookknives, little *tazza*, and other small but elegant objects, that may figure advantageously in drawing-room, boudoir, or study. Should you be particularly fortunate, and get together a sufficient variety of marbles, you may have them skilfully cut and fitted together so as to form a variegated slab, which will make a very elegant and charming top for an ornamental table. The Roman lapidaries are very clever at this sort of work. Out of a lapful of bits, of all shapes, colours, and sizes, they will contrive, by cutting and slicing, to produce a tasteful and brilliant mosaic; joining the pieces so firmly as to make the resulting slab as strong as though fashioned from a single stone, giving to the patchwork, when completed, a final shave which reduces the whole to a uniform level, and then polishing the surface till every delicate vein and gradation of colour is brought out to perfection.

Long is the catalogue of the various marbles of which a persevering collector generally manages to possess himself. There are the "Greek marble," the "statuary marble," and various others of snowy white; the numerous *gialli* or yellows, some flecked with white specks, some with rosy veins, some with fine threads of purple, or brown, some flushed with a pinkish glow, like a scrap of petrified sunset. There are the various highly-variegated marbles known as the Africano, del Vaticano, di Brescia, di Siena, all different in hue and veining, yet agreeing in certain characteristics, and forming a specific class; the rare varieties of the *paonazzetto*, or peacock-marbles, now "extinct," and prized accordingly, with their exquisite veinings of delicate purple, in grounds of semi-transparent white; all manner of browns with grays, of flesh colours with faint blues or greens; the beautiful dark greens of the *verde antico*, now very rare, and the peculiar rich dull red of the *rosso antico*, rarest of all, so that although seekers may count on finding most of the other varieties, it is by no means certain that they will find this one. Of course, no one cares to purchase these bits of old stone; to experience the full satisfaction of this particular mania not only must your collection include the rare varieties, but you must have picked up each one with your own hands among the ruins. Besides the marbles there are the various porphyries, granites, and other species, but the marbles are the most beautiful and most highly prized; and, among these, the possession of a bit of *rosso antico* comes to be the one existing aim of your explorations and desires.

When once your friends have ascertained that you are bitten by the stone-mania, the first inquiry addressed to you on meeting, in every variety of tone, inquisitive, interested, dubious, or ironical, is invariably this—"Well, have you found your *rosso antico*?"

As long as you have *not* put your hand upon this treasure, you take these attacks as meekly as you can, and even, it may be, mildly disclaim the existence, in your own case, of the absorbing anxiety you are supposed to feel. But you go on quietly poking about in the principal classic rubbish-heaps, with a determination to succeed, that grows more and more obstinate every day.

You have already searched, in vain, among the greater number of the more prominent sites, about Trajan's Forum, Hadrian's Villa, and those of the old temples into which visitors are still allowed to enter; and from each of these explorations you have come back with many precious bits, hidden away in pockets, and under shawls or mantles, but still without having found the roc's egg on which your longings are concentrated. At last, in some newer field, perhaps at the newly-discovered site of the villa of the Empress Livia, perhaps at the Orti Farnesiani (part of the palace of the Cæsars, now the property of Louis Napoleon), or some other on which the spades and pickaxes are actually at work, you espy a bit of dirty-looking something, with a shade of reddish colour half-perceptible under the whity-gray deposit of centuries. Your heart gives a sudden leap as your eye falls on the bit of stone which you fancy may possibly be destined to remove your reproach among mocking friends, and cap the climax of your little gatherings. If you are quite sure there is nobody in sight, or, at all events, that nobody is looking at you, you make a sudden dive at the treasure, hastily slipping it into the readiest pocket, and walking away with an air of profound indifference. The agonising part of the business, however, is when your eye has lighted on what you can't help thinking (though you hardly dare make the admission to yourself, for fear of disappointment) must really be a bit of *rosso*, and you can't venture to go into the heap and pick it up because some wide-awake Pontifical *custode*, or suspicious little French sentinel, is close by, and, as you instinctively feel, has his eye upon you. If you remain rooted to the spot, in the hope that these odious marplots may take themselves off, you feel that your remaining there, with no visible reason for so doing, will immediately put an inkling of your motive into their heads, and that they will watch you all the more sharply in consequence. Yet how can you resolve to tear yourself from the spot, when you are not sure whether you will ever be able to find it again, especially as you have divined, in a party of strollers who have crossed your path two or three times since you entered the scene of the explorations, the presence of rival seekers, as keenly bent as yourself on outwitting the dragons and carrying any stray treasures turned up by the spade. That young man, with his *nonchalant air*, and convenient cane, and the elderly lady, with large reticule, and doubtless half a dozen pockets, and the younger lady in a hat, and also carrying a reticule, have cast several glances both at the rubbish heaps, and at you, which have amply sufficed to show you the danger of leaving any precious waif that may have revealed itself to your eyes during your walk. You have already quietly appropriated four superb bits of *giallo*, all of different varieties, and one of them evidently broken from a cornice or ornamented slab, as one edge is fluted, and therefore all the more precious; a splendid piece, full of soft mottled browns, esterhazy and bluish gray, the like of which you have not seen before, so you know it must be rare, a bit of splendid Egyptian porphyry, one of Brescia, a very fine bit of Africano, a piece of old Greek marble, and full of wonderful sparkling specks, just like frozen snow, two awkward, but perfectly splendid pieces of *paonazzetta* (wonderful windfall!), one of them richly fluted, and about eight other bits, whose delicate veining you have divined through their coating of dirt and mortar. Three of the heaviest of these you have insinuated into your umbrella, your pockets being already so heavily weighted that you fear possible disruptions if you attempt to carry the forcing process any further; two are in the crown of your hat, or, if you belong to the mantle-wearing half of creation, are held jealously under each arm; in fact, some of your treasures being a foot in length, all of most irregular and unmanageable shapes, and excessively heavy, it is just as much as you can do to move along without dropping some of the pieces, or otherwise betraying the secret of your pilferings. But you cannot go without getting hold of that bit of reddish stuff (which may turn out to be only a bit of the broken red pottery of which the Italian soil is so full) on which your hopes are set. You walk about slowly, pretending to read the inscriptions on the larger stones, making little circles round the part of the heap where it lies, or you sit down on the ground, and ostentatiously examine the view. The sentinels usually walk up and down; but the one whose presence is trying your patience so sorely, has seated himself on an ancient step, unfastened his gaiters, and engaged in a work of cautious examination, and merciless extermination which threatens to occupy him for another hour. From time to time, he raises his head, and looks at you. You feel that he suspects you, and fancy that he may detect some unnatural bulging projection of some part of your person. You begin to be nervously anxious for the safety of the precious thefts already committed; you make an heroic effort to throw him off the track; and as the young man and the two ladies seem to have gone on to some other part of the excavations, you quit your seat, and move slowly off, with the precise place of the "reddish something" fixed, as well as may be, in your mind. If the scene of your exploration be the Palace of the Cæsars, for instance, you probably wander off to the galleries where the excavations are most actively carried on; or you go and look down on the lofty hillside that is next to be excavated, and which, as it is entirely artificial, formed by the superposition and decay of successive layers of buildings, will probably yield a mine of interesting remains; or you move off to the side of Romulus's rude cottage and field, now positively ascertained, cleared, and converted into a pretty lawn with flowerbeds and seats, and a lofty post, bearing aloft the simple but suggestive words, "Here dwelt Romulus." In course of time, the beating of drums informs you that the hour for relieving guard has come. You hasten back to the spot where you left the buried treasure, and look eagerly about you to make sure that the suspicious sentinel is gone. But, alas! his successor is already on the spot. You set yourself again to examine the slabs, urns, altars, and busts, already got out of the ruins, and placed in order, ready to be carried away, while the new sentinel paces up and down, exactly on the side next to the spot which so powerfully attracts you. You seat yourself in despair on the low stone ledge that runs round the Library of Augustus, or on the stone step from which imperial feet mounted to the bath. Still the new sentinel paces up and down, just where he is least welcome. A party of priests come in, in their black garb and shovel hats, with a barefooted friar, in brown, among them, to whom the priests are evidently explaining the plan of the excavations. They move towards the sentinel, and address some question to him. But the latter, while replying, remains with his face towards your piece of *rosso*! A group of Roman women pass by. Will that odious sentinel honour them with his attention, and give you a chance to make the snatch your hand is aching to accomplish? No; the women are poor, old, and ugly; the sentinel allows them to pass with contemptuous indifference. You look at your watch; you have waited four hours already for the lucky chance of a dive into that heap of rubbish! In another hour you will be turned out, and the gates of the imperial possessions will be closed against the public until this day week. Group after group of strollers pass by, but fail to draw off the attention of the sentinel. The sky begins to redden behind the great dome; and the windows that face the west to change their glass for gold. You cast despairing glances in every direction. Will *nothing* call off the eyes of the detestable little specimen of military humanity in sand coloured gaiters and dark blue shako? Suddenly just when your agony of suspense is waxing fiercest, and the candle of hope burned down very close to the socket is giving its last wavering flicker before "going out," you perceive a party of youths, laughing and singing as they come on, arm in arm, towards the scene of your anxieties. The sentinel, a raw young fellow, with about six hairs to his moustache, stops in his sauntering walk to watch them, puffing away at his cigar.

"Give us a light, friend!" cries one of the youths, as the whole party gather round the sentinel, and prepare to light their cigars at his. Happily for you, the sentinel who stops at once, well-pleased with the *rencontre*, has his back turned towards your piece of *rosso*! Six hurried steps, a plunge of your right hand into the rubbish heap, and the next moment you are walking off in the direction of the entrance, the piece of marble (you are sure it *is* marble, by its weight, though you have not been able to ascertain exactly of what colour) slipped for the moment into the much-enduring umbrella. As you pursue your way through the extensive grounds you have an uncomfortable perception that some of your stolen treasures are slipping out from their hiding places. That largest piece of *giallo* was only kept from *falling* as you passed the sentinel by a spasmodic pinch, which nearly cost you the glorious bit of *paonazzetta* painfully gripped, with a couple of other waifs, under your left arm. Presently, favoured by the lucky chance which shows you the backs of the last and the next sentinel, you dart in for an instant behind some broad pillar, or altar, and proceed to make a few hasty improvements in the stowage of your treasures, after which, not without experiencing *some* difficulty in keeping your countenance as you pass the various sentinels, and are bowed out at last by the *custode*, you succeed in awaking your sleeping *cocchiere*, and being safely ensconced in the vehicle which you had prudently retained, in view of your possible increase in weight during your explorations, you drive off to your lapidary, impatient to ascertain the names and qualities of your pilferings.

The best lapidary in Rome for small matters, such as bits from the ruins, is a funny old fellow, whose establishment consists of two cellar-like rooms opening out of the "Street of the Lion's Mouth," just at the corner of the "Way of the Cross," and who will either cut your precious findings into such various ornamental objects as their size permits, combine them into a tabletop, or, at your option, merely smooth off their rough *edges*, or otherwise bring them into regular shape, bestowing on them the polishing which brings out their beauty. The old lapidary—a very small, wiry creature, with large nose, bright eyes, and a costume of multifarious colour—has finished his siesta and been at work for an hour past, the lathe by whose aid the polishing is done, being energetically worked by his two apprentices, and making such a clatter that not a word can be heard. But the production of your treasures is so gratifying to the mind of the *padrone* (whose quick eye and ready arithmetic have promptly appreciated these "premonitory symptoms" of the approach of sundry scudi), and that he shouts a decided order to the two *ragazzi* to "stop that wheel," throws himself into his old arm chair before a grimy little table that seems to partake of the nature of a tank, being provided with water, and which is placed under the window, to get the full benefit of the moderate amount of light vouchsafed by the dingy little workroom. He draws his spectacles down upon his nose and passes in review the lump of stone of which you proceed to disburden yourself, rubbing each with a wet sponge to bring out its colour. Any piece which appears to his practised eyes as unworthy of his manipulation, he drops contemptuously into an old basket under his chair; but the production of any really good piece sets the old fellow into a wriggle of satisfaction.

"A splendid bit of breccia—this is one of the rarest of the *gialli*! well, you *have* been in luck to-day, for both these pieces of paonazzetta are perfect, and one, as you see, is fluted"—And so on, as he inspects the lot, and hastily scores on each, with his pencil, the cuttings he will make to bring the crooked shapes into order. Presently you draw from its hiding-place the precious bit which you have had so much trouble in getting hold of, watching, as you bring it near the spectacles, the effect of its apparition. In an instant the old fellow drops the piece of vaticano of which he has been pointing out the beauties, snatches the "reddish something" from your hand, gives it an eager wipe with the sponge, throws himself back in the chair with a chuckle, jumps up on tiptoe to give you a little congratulatory slap on the shoulder, and screams out, excitedly, "Per Bacco! *do you know what you've got?* A piece of real, true, and undoubted *rosso antico*, and of the very finest quality! Did I say you were in luck to-day? The finest and rarest of *rosso antico*, and with a beautiful double fluting along the edge, showing that it must be a fragment of something splendid and ornamental, though we can't say what, more's the pity!" The announcement has instantly brought the two youths from the lathe, and a small boy, wearing a large grimy apron, emerges from the second room, and pokes his head in among the others that have gathered around the old padrone's chair; and all contemplate the bit of red marble with great satisfaction.

"I'll polish up your pieces beautifully, make yourself easy; I'm the man for your money, and, as you've got such a lot, I'll do 'em cheap. One with another, little and big, fifteen *baiocchi* a-piece (sevenpence half-penny (English); that's cheaper than anybody else would do'em in Rome, and they shall be well done, I promise you! And when you've got about as many more, I'll cut 'em up, and make you a love of a mosaic table-top! But you must first find some *verde antico*; and I'll sell you some bits of malachite and an agate or two, very cheap, to give a little more variety to the mosaic!"

Leaving your treasures in the hands of the old stonecutter, you go home with the proud satisfaction of knowing that you can now turn the tables on incredulous acquaintances; and you quickly reply, when the old question is again addressed to you, Yes, I *have* a piece of *rosso antico*, and, I believe of uncommonly fine quality—a very nice bit, beautiful grain and colour, and richly fluted. If you'll call in at our place towards the end of the week, I'll show it to you! The old lapidary in the Bocca di Leone has promised positively to send it home, with all the other pieces, on Thursday!"

The old lapidary, who is very punctual, sends you your "*pezzi di marmo*" on the appointed day, greatly shrunk in size, from the loss of their irregular edges, but beautifully polished, and gladdening your eyes with their lovely colours and exquisite grain. The old man has wrapped each bit in a separate paper, with its name written upon it in a cramped Italian hand, and upon the piece which crowns the lot, and which you contemplate with an amount and intensity of rejoicing which you would have thought impossible to be called forth by such a matter, before you came to Rome, and may possibly smile at when you have it, he has written, in his best characters, and evidently with the aid of his spectacles and a new pen

"*Rosso antico, di prima qualità.*"

Rome, Thursday, September 10th.

To "strangers" who prolong their stay in this city sufficiently to be able to enter a little into the spirit and meaning of the wonderful remains which constitute its peculiar interest, perhaps the strongest feeling excited by these is the sense of the vastness and grandeur of the scale on which all the doings of the old Romans were carried on. Having become habituated to making special pilgrimages to certain ancient sites, or modern churches, for the sake of inspecting some massive wall thicker than a modern house, or magnificent column of rare marble or porphyry, fifty or even sixty feet in height, and six or eight feet in diameter, hewn out of a single block, you begin to form some idea of what the buildings of Rome must have been in its Imperial days. And when we consider that single villas, as they were called, like that, for instance, of the Emperor Hadrian, occupied a site ten miles in circuit, it seems less marvellous that many learned antiquarians, after careful collation of the various statistics which have reached us on the subject, and inspection of the colossal remains of the region, have arrived at the conclusion that the great city, with its suburbs—the latter, like those of London, having evidently been immensely greater than the "city" itself—must have contained about fourteen millions of inhabitants. This startling hypothesis is founded partly on the number of streets and houses, the height of the latter, and the probable relative proportion between the number of the citizens and those of the women, children, slaves, and foreigners.

So enormously lofty were the houses of Rome, in the days of Augustus Cæsar, that he limited the building-height to 70 feet, and Trajan subsequently reduced this height to 60 feet, a measure imperatively called for by the mischief resulting from the darkness and insalubrity of the narrow streets, into which not a ray of light, or breath of air, could penetrate. Ten storys were commonly heaped one upon another previous to these limitations. The size of the public buildings is equally suggestive of the vastness of the population for whose needs or pleasures they were built. The wooden theatre of Emilius Scaurus seated 80,000 people. The *little* theatre of Marcellus, containing but the limited accommodation of 20,000 seats, was found so small that it was determined to build the Colosseum, which contained seats for 87,000 spectators, and standing room for 22,000. But even these proportions were too small to satisfy the public demand, and thus the Circus Maximus, built expressly because the other theatres were too small, was successively enlarged until, under the Emperors, this theatre contained no less than 385,000 seats!

The aqueducts were constructed to supply water on a similar scale. There were twenty-two in all; and the supply of water seems to have been enormous. All modern Rome is supplied with this necessary commodity by the aid of a few of the ancient aqueducts, repaired and kept in order by successive Governments until the present day; and modern Rome is said to be the "best watered city" in existence.

But, even so late as the sixth century of our era, Rome, according to the statistics of Cardinal Mai, contained 360 long and wide streets, 46,603 houses, 17,097 palaces, 13,052 large and small fountains, 5000 sewers, 2091 prisons, 31 theatres, 11 amphitheatres, 2 capitols, 9025 baths, 2 colossal statues, 8 great gilded ones, 785 statues of bronze, 82 equestrian statues, and 66 statues of ivory. This vast amount of statues, ornamenting squares, and principal thoroughfares, is singularly suggestive of the vastness as well as splendour of the Imperial City, before it had been sacked, burned, and variously ravaged by the barbarian hosts under whose assaults its supremacy collapsed.

It will be readily understood that the "Stones of Rome," viewed in the light of these results of archæological research, come to seem even more interesting than the charm of atmospheric effects, and the beauty and majesty of the artistic trophies of the great painters here assembled; and that excursions to the sites of the old palatial dwellings outside the walls are almost more enjoyed than the sight of the wonders within their limits. In fact, whenever any new discovery brings to light some buried edifice, there is an immediate rush of visitors, native and foreign, to the spot. The site of the Villa of the Empress Livia, completely forgotten for so long a lapse of centuries, had been discovered by the merest chance just before your correspondent reached this place; and a visit which I lost no time in paying to the excavations, which had just brought to light the colossal statue of Julius Cæsar, will always count as one of my pleasantest and most characteristic reminiscences of the Eternal City.

Starting for the expedition about four o'clock, so as to secure the few comparatively cool hours before the "set of sun," which, in Rome, is the limit to all such excursions, we went out in the open carriage of friends residing here, passing through the picturesque Piazza del Popolo, and out through the old gate of that name, passing under the remains of the most ancient bit of the old walls, and following the ancient Flaminian Way. The old brown walls of the suburban villa gardens, topped with glittering foliage and masses of roses and orange blossoms, glowed in the slanting sunlight; the broad expanse of the Campagna looked like a vast sea of emeralds; and the exquisite outlines of the Sabine and Alban Hills, and the more distant Apennines, showed all manner of soft pinks, blues, greys, and purples. The road—a very good one—is bordered with hedges, full of blackberry and hawthorn bushes, and other familiar friends, mixed with bushes peculiar to the country, and grown over with honeysuckles, dogroses, wild clematis, and wild cucumber—blossoms looking wonderfully like those of English roads. Unlike England, however, the country round Rome is void of other habitations than an occasional *osteria*, where wine seems the only thing to be found in the way of provender. Labourers were to be seen here and there in the distance, mowing the tall grass only their heads being visible above it. Others were putting up the little huts in which they pass the night, driving a few squares of hurdles into the ground, and covering them in with sticks laid across the tops of these, and boughs laid upon these sticks. In some cases they were hanging coarse blankets, of the dingiest and most dilapidated sort, upon the watling that formed the sides of the huts. The fare on which these people subsist is miserable in the extreme; consisting of bad bread, and a little sour goats' milk. The haycutters and harvesters of the Campagna are the poorest class of peasants, and come (or, rather, *came*) from the rest of the Papal territory, and from the other States to the north of it. But the malaria is either fatal, or excessively injurious to those who pass the night in this strange, verdant, deadly wilderness; and there has been so great an increase in the demand for labour throughout the whole of the Italian kingdom, that not only has there been an average rise of 20 per cent. in the rates of wages, but the demand for labourers has been so great, during the present season, that no peasants appeared to garner in the corn. A few only had come in, earlier in the season, to make the hay; and of these were the few whom we saw putting up their wretched huts, to be removed next morning and again put up next night. But the absence of these people employed on the railways, roads, canals, &c., now being constructed north and south of the Papal domain, threatened the total loss of the crops; and as these are largely the property of the Princes of the Church, this loss could not be patiently endured. So an *entente cordiale*, as your readers are aware, was got up between the French authorities and those of Rome; and the idle soldiers of the "army of occupation," delighted with the fun of the thing, and all handy at such work, were marched out each morning at sunrise, with bands playing and colours flying, reaped the Cardinals' wheat under the eyes of their officers; rested and lunched at noon, on extra rations, under the canvas tent they run up so cleverly; reaped again till five, packed up their tents, marched back to their barracks, which they were in by sunset; had an extra allowance of meat and wine for their dinner, and were not a whit the worse for the air of the Campagna. A good many practical hints might easily be derived from this little incident; but my "pile of pages" is rising too rapidly to permit of my continuing this digression.

Our drive to the site of the Villa Livia led us along the base of the low knoll (a minute spur of certain low hills on your left) whose top formed the small domain from whose rural labours Cincinnatus was summoned to lead the armies of his country. The authenticity of this site appears to be undoubted—decided by allusions to the topography of its neighbourhood, in the writings of contemporaries. No vestiges of its occupation by its former illustrious owner have been discovered; but the sight, if less interesting to the eye, is none the less so to the imagination.

Near the old "Fourth Milestone" of the old Roman days is a shabby *osteria*, resorted to by the waggoners and peasants who supply the Roman market, and consequently better provided with accommodation and provender for mules, and coarse bread for their masters, than with anything else except a certain growth of the vintage of Orvieto, which is always to be found there in perfection, and of which every tourist, as well as all the foreigners who set up their tent in Rome, make it a point to call for a flask as they go by.

Here we found a great number of private carriages and other vehicles, whose horses were baiting while those whom they had drawn hither were visiting the explorations about a mile on. The plump English horses of our carriage, however, being in no need of any such restorative, we went straight to the villa, and a most curious sight we found it.

The hill, with an abrupt face overlooking the Campagna, and fronting Rome, with an admirable prospect, out of which the villa is being disinterred, is the property of two brothers and is roughly farmed by them. In the spring, a plough in turning a furrow turned up some pieces of ornamental marble. As people are now more alive than formerly to the possible importance of such indications, the owners immediately began digging on the spot where the fragments were found. In a short time they came upon traces of mosaic pavements, and, of course, went on digging more zealously than before. They soon found themselves on the track of a habitation sunk completely below the surface of the soil; and being so lucky as to come to the top of a stairway, they next began to clear away the solid mass of rubbish with which the entrance was filled. Strange to say the progress of the excavations showed the whole house to have been entirely filled up, at some remote period, with a quantity of broken tiles, broken pottery, pieces of plaster, richly painted (and the colours as vivid as ever), but broken into small bits; and the whole mixed with earth, and hardened into one solid mass. The discovery of a few small statues and vases, bronze lamps, and so forth, was soon made, these objects being found embedded in the mass of rubbish, loosened by the pick

The antiquarians soon got wind of the discovery, especially as the brothers were not long before they disinterred the colossal statue of Julius Cæsar, already referred to, and which ranks among the half dozen greatest and most interesting statues extant. The noise of this discovery set the antiquarians beside themselves with impatience; and the site was invaded by a legion of visitors, clerical and lay, to the annoyance of the owners, who, in the hope of future profit, had wished to keep their discovery secret. Everything found under ground, in this region, is the property of the owner of the ground, who may keep or sell all that he finds. But, if he decide to sell, the Papal Government reserves to itself the right of purchasing, and at its own price; and nothing so found can be offered to any other customer, until it has been seen and refused by the Government. This marvellous statue has since been purchased by the Pope for 12,000 *scudi*; but there can be no doubt that, had it been in the power of its finders to offer it to the competition of France and Russia, it would have fetched many times that sum.

Leaving the carriage at the foot of the ascent, we made our way over the grass to the scene of the excavations, where a large party of priests and visitors were looking on.

We found what seemed to be a portion of the terraced roof of the villa, whose identity antiquarians have so promptly decided, already laid bare by the spade and pickaxe, but some feet below the level of the hill. Having examined the Mosaic paths about the spot, we went down the vaulted stairway already cleared, and through the various rooms that have been partially cleared of the rubbish with which all are filled, from floor to ceiling. The walls are of enormous thickness; the windows hitherto discovered are merely circular or semi-circular openings made slantingly through the thickness of the walls, some of them showing traces of having once been filled with iron girders. They look exactly like those of so many of the Roman houses, but discoloured by damp.

The most interesting portion of the rooms already cleared was the one in which the excavators were working—a room, apparently about twenty-five feet by forty, and perhaps seventeen feet high, with no symptom of windows to the walls then laid bare, so that we were all armed with flaring bits of candle, to the imminent danger of gloves and dresses. The entire walls of this curious room are painted in fresco, to imitate a rich and luxuriant garden. The lowest line of the wainscoating represents a winding brook, with mossy bank, covered with grass, and dotted over with tufts of primroses, daisies, bluebells, and other wild flowers, with here and there a frog, a beetle, a lizard, a toad, or a snail, in the most natural attitudes, standing or crawling, as is their wont. Above this bank is the garden fence—a sort of trellis work apparently of bamboo, interlaced and fancifully painted, with almost a Chinese look about it. This elegant little fence follows all the ins and outs of the flowery bank on which it stands, and above it rise the rich leafy and flowery shrubs and trees of the garden it is supposed to shut off from the spectator.

Among these trees there is not one which is not an old friend. There are the hawthorn, laburnal, lentiscus, camellia, magnolia, oleander, myrtle, laurel, pomegranate, and in fact almost everything in the way of ornamental known in this region at this day, interspersed with the apple trees, oranges, pear trees, fig trees, and mulberry trees, peach trees, &c., all laden with flowers or fruit, and overtopped with occasional cypresses, oaks, and other loftier members of the sylvan world. Birds of various kinds are perched among the branches. A blue jay, a redbreasted robin, finches, a blackbird, and sparrows seem to be enjoying themselves to their heart's content; and a lazy-looking tree frog is comfortably sunning his pretty little semi-transparent green body on a bough laden with ripe pomegranates, whose bursting rind shows the juicy pulp within. A blue butterfly has just settled on a lovely full-bloom white camellia; others—white, yellow, or mottled—are hovering over roses and jessamines. The quiet of a summer's day in such a garden, and the activity of lower life amidst its repose, are everywhere visible. So exquisitely truthful is every detail of leaf, flower, fruit, bird, and insect—so graceful is the arrangement of the various groups of this flower and fruitful thicket that no living artist of our day could do anything better; while the colours, strange to say, are now as fresh and vivid as though the whole work had been executed yesterday.

The latest strokes of the labourers' picks, when we visited this beautiful room, had just removed the mass of rubbish and earth from a portion of the scene, displaying a gilded bird-cage, placed on a graceful pedestal, and with a brilliant parrot inside; exactly such a cage and such a parrot as we see in the drawing-rooms of modern fine ladies.

It is difficult to convey an idea of the vividness with which the sight of such familiar details, coming down to us from ages which seem so far away, impresses one with the feeling of the identity of the human nature and daily life of all times and nations. The old Romans, living among the same scenery and nature, and animated with the same feelings as ourselves, seem to be brought back into the vitality of our knowledge and sympathy, as we examine such walls as these.

Unfortunately, the painting, though fresh as ever, is very damp; and a touch suffices to make a smear of it, as we saw, to our indignation, while in the chamber in question. A young Roman of the lower class, was there with apparently his wife and some friends, looking wonderingly at the walls.

"I wonder if the paint would rub off?" he suddenly remarked; and, seizing a moment when the *custodi* were looking another way, he passed his barbarous finger over an exquisite pink and white camellia, reducing it to a mere blur. After a few such experiences of the stupid treatment to which antique remains of all kinds are exposed, and the almost impossibility of protecting them entirely, one wonders not that so many of the finest are mutilated, but that they have not all been completely spoiled.

Antiquarians are prodigiously puzzled by the state in which this villa has been found. It is quite clear that the passages and chambers must have been purposely filled in with all this dirt and rubbish many centuries ago, as, the ceilings being entire, the rooms could not otherwise have been thus blocked up. The glorious statue already mentioned was found in the vestibule, and as no other works of art, of any importance, and no remains of the marble seats, tables, urns, &c., which must have abounded in such a house, have yet been found, it is supposed that the villa must have been despoiled of everything portable by robbers, and filled with rubbish to hide the fact of the robbery having taken place. Yet how could so heavy a labour as the solid filling in of an entire villa have been accomplished without becoming known? And whence could the robbers have procured the enormous quantity of broken crockery and stucco which form the staple of this filling?

After our visit to the villa, we visited the stable in which the great statue was lying, and found it even more magnificent than we had expected. A cardinal had visited it a moment before, and every one, gentle and simple, had been unceremoniously ejected from the stable that the prince of the Church might not be incommoded by meaner mortals. We were told that all the poorer knelt as the dignitary in his violet robes alighted from his carriage and passed to the barn. We met him on his way to the villa as we were leaving it, and saw various people stooping and kissing his hand as he passed. A mild looking old man, tall, thin, with a great deal of beautiful lace about his dress, and many diamonds in the ecclesiastical ring he wore on his yellow and shrivelled fingers.

On our way back to Rome, we stopped at the little wayside inn, so renowned for its Orvieto, and disposed of a flask of the light, pungent golden wine, with great satisfaction. The lights and shades on the hills were indescribably beautiful, as we drove rapidly through the Campagna; and the great dome seemed to stand out against a sea of soft fire, as we neared the gates of Rome, whose walls, spires, and windows were all a-glow with the light of the setting sun. Gay groups of promenaders were slowly coming down the long winding slopes of the Pincian Hill, as we came by, the melon-venders and lemonade-sellers were making for their homes; the shops were putting up their shutters, and their owners begining to sit and gossip at their doors; and all foreigners were shutting themselves in for the night.

Rome, Friday, September 18.

Few foreigners remain for any time in Rome without falling in love with its wines; especially its numerous, sweet, white wines, light, fragrant, of beautiful amber hue, and ridiculously cheap. The red wines and the cheapest sorts of the white Orvieto are most in demand among the poorer classes. Of the former, the best sorts are comparatively free from the sourness of the French clarets, which, in other respects, they much resemble. The wine of Viterbo seemed to be the most generally esteemed of the red ones; that of Orvieto the most in vogue among the white ones. The commoner qualities of this wine cost about twopence English for a flask of about three pints; and taste much like a small cider. The best cost about fifteen pence for the same quantity, and is something like lighter and least bitter of the Rhenish wines. Besides these there are the San Marino, the Vino Santo, and a number of others; each locality producing its own wine, with some slight peculiarity of colour or flavour. The one most in favour with all lovers of sweet wines is the Montefiascone, a wine so delicate, so full of fragrance, and of such a lovely golden amber, that when you drink it you seem to be imbibing an ambrosial mixture of flower-scents and sunshine. There is one place in Rome where this exquisite wine is to be had in perfection, and one only; to wit, the dingy little immemorial wine-shop, in the dingy, narrow, crooked, and dirty Via della Palombella, No. 2; just on the borders of the Ghetto, swarming with flies, despite the great striped awning, over its windows, stained with rain and dirt, and faded with the sunlight of Heaven knows how many cycles of seasons. Tradition avers (and history is said to maintain the truth of the averment) that, in the old, old times, soon after bishops had been invented, a certain mitred priest, a great *connoisseur* in the produce of the vintage, being about to make an episcopal tour through his diocese, ordered his *major domo* to keep a head of him by half a day's journey, in order that, having duly explored the vicinity of each stopping place, he might indicate, by a cross drawn in chalk upon its door, the hostelry where the best wine was to be had. The Lord Bishop, slowly following with his attendants, in the wake of the *major domo*, was to put up each night at the hostelry thus indicated by his intelligent and active scout. The episcopal journey was thus made with great contentment of spirit by the bishop, who was sure at nightfall of being regaled with the best wine the country afforded. Once or twice it happened that the major dome, rendered enthusiastic by the excellence of the cellars he discovered, scored *two* crosses on the door of an inn; and the bishop, willing to do due honour to the gifts of the gods, always passed a couple of nights at the inns thus distinguished.

At length, say the monkish chronicles, the bishop reached an hostelry on whose door his faithful purveyor had written "Est, Est, Est." The bishop, eager to make acquaintance with the vintage which had excited the enthusiasm of his serving man to so unprecedented a pitch, hastily dismounted from his mule, and, entering the inn, was soon engaged in emptying a flask of the sunny, fragrant nectar of Montefiascone, the growth of the same vineyards whose produce is to be had at this day in the little wineshop of the Via della Palombella. So enraptured was the holy man with the contents of this flask, that he had no sooner emptied it than he called for another; and so on through the whole of that night. Waking up from a short slumber, he began drinking again next morning, and drank incessantly, says the chronicle, until he drank himself to death in the little hostelry, which he never left until, a victim to nectar, he was carried out, feet foremost, and duly interred in the village churchyard, where the words "Est, Est, Est," were carved upon the gravestone that recorded his rank, his virtues, and his death. Since which tragic ending of an episcopal career, the wine of the special growth which had so enraptured a saintly palate has always been labelled, in large letters—

VINO DI MONTEFIASCONE. EST. EST. EST.

And those who wish to make acquaintance with the bewitching syren, imprisoned in its quaint, old-fashioned, low-necked flasks, of coarse green glass, wound about with covering of twisted straw, must be particular in seeing that their flasks are thus labelled.

Unfortunately, this wine, like the equally delicious red Tuscan wine, the vino d' Aleatico, is difficult to keep, and is scarcely strong enough to bear transit over seas. If shipped in the wood it soure; but is said, with proper precautions, to be capable of bearing a short voyage, if previously bottled and well corked.

The Italians never use corks in keeping their wines for home consumption; but put them into the queer, long-necked flasks just alluded to, exactly like the well-known flasks of olive oil so commonly seen in the shops of the "Italian warehousemen" in London, but larger. When the flasks are filled to within an inch or two of the top of the neck, a little olive-oil is poured in, a lump of cotton-wool is then stuck in, by way of stopper, and above this a wisp of straw, rolled up tight, completes the Italian substitute for "corking." The oil is a better and more complete obstacle to the entrance of air than a cork; and wine so put up will keep longer than it would do if corked in the French or English way. The "Est, Est, Est," comes to its perfection in three years, and deteriorates if kept longer. The vino d'Aleatico will go on improving for twenty years; but no Italian wines will bear keeping like those of Spain and Germany. But for this defect, and their aptitude to turn sour in crossing the sea, the Italian wines would probably find a large field in England, being warmer, less acid, and more varied in bouquet than the French clarets.

The jewellery of Rome is a feature not less characteristic and peculiar than are its light, warm, sunny wines; and the displays of the goldsmiths attract tourists of both sexes as vigorously as honey does flies. The Piazza di Spagna, the Corso, and nearly all the streets between them, are full of jewellers, while the Via dei Condotti is literally lined with them from one end to the other. To describe the beautiful and tempting things displayed in the windows of these shops would require a volume; but it may be said, as giving a general idea of the matter, that the Roman goldsmiths excel in producing imitations of the Etruscan and old Roman ornaments (in which gold alone is generally employed to the exclusion of jewels), and also in the setting of mosaics. They occasionally employ jewels in their work; but these are only subsidiary, the peculiar beauty of the Roman style being its exquisite working up of gold into all manner of curious and beautiful devices. The favourite Etruscan symbols of the beetle, the fly, the owl, and the frog are much in vogue among their Roman imitators both in gold and in mosaic. The eagle of the old Roman standards, the "goose that saved the capitol," various ancient mottoes, whose letters are distributed over a set of gold ornaments (for example, over a brooch, sleeve-buttons, and earrings), are all favourite samples. Old engraved gems, found in Etruscan tombs, or turned up under the plough, are in great demand, and are set in rings, necklaces, or bracelets. In some cases the borders of brooches, buttons, &c., are composed of exquisite little flowers, leaves, grapes, birds, insects, &c., cut in relief in gold; in the centre is, perhaps, an old Etruscan device, also in gold, or raised letters on a smooth ground of dead gold; or, possibly, some graceful Etruscan or Byzantine fancy in Byzantine mosaic. The combinations of these styles are of endless variety; but there is in all a general family likeness that at once proclaims their Roman origin. The principal jewellers, as Estrada and Terziani, in the Via dei Condotti, pride themselves on making nothing but strict imitations of Etruscan, Byzantine, and Old Roman work. So charming are these ornaments, both for their quaint old-world grace and their total difference of style from anything that would come into the heads of goldsmiths of other regions, and also for the peculiar rich dull yellow of the gold employed, that all visitors to Rome are horribly tempted to "ruin themselves" in their acquisition. As for the Prince of Wales and his sister of Prussia, they paid repeated visits to all the principal shops, and appear to have bought about seventy pounds' worth at each, so that they must have laid out a pretty little sum by the time they had finished their purchases.

The one great Roman jeweller, however, whose name will go down to posterity with those of Benvenuto Cellini and Froment Meurice, is Castellani, who has no shop, but keeps his precious things safely locked up in shallow drawers in the last room of a long suite of handsome rooms in an ancient street, showing you only one or two of his wonders, unless quite sure that you are determined to buy. There are two brothers Castellani; the elder, who is also the artist, being an ardent patriot, has been obliged to quit Rome, to avoid the secret dungeons where so many of his fellow citizens who have disappeared are supposed to be rotting as I write. He is living and working in Milan, and the other brother carries on the business, aided by the singular genius of the Duke of Sermoneta (who is also Prince Castani, and the head of the Roman grandees), who possesses a fertility of artistic invention unequalled among his brother goldsmiths, and who amuses his princely leisure by designing the most exquisite ornaments, in the style of the antique, which are executed by the brothers Castellani. In strength and finish of workmanship, as in beauty and novelty of design, the "creations" of the Castellani workshop are unequalled by those of any other living goldsmith. Unhappily for people of ordinary fortune, their price is so enormous that only the "privileged few" can purchase them. But how wonderfully beautiful, how odd, how original, how delicate, rich, and every way bewitching they are.

Both Castellani and his ducal assistant design not only ornaments for the person but vases, tazzas, statuettes, lamps, &c., and even occasionally design a cup and saucer or a plate, which, executed in the most delicate porcelain, are gifts for princes. I have just seen, among other lovely things of the Duke's designing, a china plate presented by him to Miss Cushman, the eminent actress, who has been for some years a resident in this city. The ground of this plate is white, with raised arabesque medallions, richly coloured and united by garlands of delicate flowers in the rim; the centre of the plate contains her cypher, "C. C.," in great Etruscan letters of a very rare and delicate green. Seen merely by description, this plate will, probably, not strike *my* readers as anything remarkable; yet, could they see it, they could not fail to be struck by its beauty and originality. The greatest living cameo-cutters of the day are the brothers Saulini, in the Via del Babuino. Half a dozen letters would hardly suffice to describe the exquisite carvings in shell and in cornelian that you find in the rooms of these gifted and amiable artists. No one should leave Rome without spending a morning among their exquisite creations, where are to be found the finest collection of cameos in existence—from the Great Plague, worth thousands of pounds, to be set in a frame, and admired by amateurs as a picture or a statue, down to the delicate brooch and earrings which, dear lady reader, you are almost sure to carry home rejoicingly in your pocket.

Never, dear readers of either sex, leave Rome without visiting a neighbour of the Signori Saulini, Paoletti, whose exquisite *fac simile* of antique gems are one of the "features" of this tormenting city, where one could so easily spend a colossal fortune in picking up samples of every sort and species of artistic loveliness. This careful and skilful manipulation of gesso, for the trifling sum of twopence halfpenny each, will make you a lovely *fac simile* of any antique gem, or a reduction of any antique statue. All the most famous of these glorious remains of ages, that seem destined only to show to our own prosaic age how vast is its deficiency of artistic inspiration, have been already reproduced by him in Roman clay; the *fac simile* of the gems being exactly like their originals in size, as in shape and design. It would be difficult to cite any other mode by which, at the same price, so much artistic beauty could be purchased as by the formation of a collection of these charming models. Each little cast is neatly bound round with a strip of black paper, which sets off the whiteness of the clay; and the casts, tastefully arranged, are glued to the surface of wooden cases, lined with dark velvet, silk, or paper, throwing them out well into relief. For a few pounds you may thus secure a mine of exquisite fancies in grace of design, as in perfection of cutting, such as no artists of our day could equal; while persons who are disposed to fill a cabinet with these lovely things may provide an almost inexhaustible mine of beauty and interest, at very trifling cost.

Rome, Saturday, September 26.

I have just picked up a scrap torn from some English newspaper bearing neither name nor date, but evidently printed at the time of the marriage of the Prince of Wales, and giving proof of such buoyant powers of soaring, on the part of the writer, with whose mutilated lucubrations have thus had the pleasure of making acquaintance, that I cannot doubt the interest which the perusal of the scrap in question will excite in the minds of the readers of your journal.

Of the upper part of the scrap in question, the jagged edges present only incomplete bits of words, with the exception of "indite," "one long glance," "silence," and "Prince." After these traces of "lost gems" comes the following delicious bit of insight into Courtly circles, apparently in the open air, but whether the scene be the lawn of Potsdam (the residence of his Royal sister), at which the Prince of Wales is popularly supposed to have first "set eyes" on his charming bride, or some royal picnic in some highly refined and civilised solitudes as yet unrevealed to the cognisance of humble mortals, or which play it was, or how she came to read it, the scrap before me most unfortunately does not state.

"The Princess rose to depart. 'You would,' said Albert Edward, 'make a fortune in England by reading Shakspeare.' The maiden blushingly answered, 'If your Highness think so, why not engage me to be reader to the English Court? I am sure you could well afford to pay me.'

"'That,' said the Prince, 'depends entirely upon the price you may put upon your transcendant powers (at this point it is difficult for an inquiring mind to resist a disposition to wonder whether Albert Edward was as yet aware of the identity of the lovely young lady whose 'powers' of reading the works of the world-poet had so greatly fascinated him, or whether his susceptibility was leading him off into one of the little flirtations in which he is believed to have had a somewhat perilous tendency to enter with the unknown owners of pretty faces, but the scrap is tantalisingly mute in regard to this interesting point, and thus proceeds.)

"'Oh,' said the Princess, smiling, 'I would not be greedy. You might engage me to read for life, for the moderate sum of, let me see, well, twenty-five shillings.'

"'Twenty-five shillings!' exclaimed the Prince, 'You are quite too modest in naming such a sum as twenty-five shillings.'

"'Not a bit too modest,' said the Princess, archly, stepping over the grass. 'Twenty-five shillings amounts to something handsome. On reflexion you will find that it is an English sovereign and an English crown.' Off went the Royal maiden. She was scarlet with blushes, a tear was on her cheek, she wished she could recall her words, she thought she had been too bold. But Albert Edward stood transfixed. The little god had lodged a thousand arrows in his heart. For many days and nights he might have sung:—

"When I sleep I dream,
When I wake I'm weary,
Rest I can get none,
For thinkin' on my dearie!"

The Danish sea-kings (continues the scrap) had hooked Britannia. So dawned the love that yields us this day our Royal Marriage!"

After which authentic account of the matter, the scrap proceeds to dilate, in a strain of lofty enthusiasm inspired by the loftiness of the subject, on the "mighty honours" and "lofty joys" of the Prince and his bride, until the writer, apparently alarmed lest the brilliance of their lot should make his readers disgusted with their own more moderate prospects, considerately descends, by way of consolation for non-royal mortals, to point out that, after all, "all that is really good in the lot of" our future Sovereign and *his bride*, "may be equally enjoyed in any rank of life;" and that "the humble youth, who woos and wins the maiden of his heart, leads her in triumph to his humble home, bravely fights the battle of life—providing, by his own exertions, for the wife of his bosom and the children of his love—has many rapturous feelings which Albert Edward can never know." All of which is undoubtedly true, provided "the humble youth" and "the cottage maiden" only have the grace to think it so.

This allusion to Princes and Princesses reminds one that Princess Sciarra having just been acquitted by the Court of Naples, has returned to this city, to the great satisfaction of the few foreign visitors now here, who will be able to visit the splendid picture gallery of the Sciarra Palace, which has been closed to the public during the Princess's detention in Naples. It was expected by the lady's friends that her return would have been celebrated with some sort of ovation on the part of the clerical authorities; but the latter are angry at the system of defence adopted by her counsel, and have received her very coolly. Instead of holding up his client as a martyr to the divine right of legitimacy, in the persons of the ex-King and his brigands, advocate Tarantini dwelt on the fact that no compromising document was found on her person or in her trunks, caused her to offer a solemn denial of having been in communication with the ex-King, and put in, on the last day of the trial, a certificate from a commune of the Abruzzi, in which she has landed property, stating that she had placed her house there at the disposal of the troops sent thither to act against the brigands. As, though there can be little doubt of the moral complicity of the Princess, the treasonable letters and despatches were really found in the pockets of her attendants, the former has been acquitted; but the "blacks," as already remarked, are furious at the line of defence which has proved so successful.

With regard to the social and political state of this glorious city, let me, before bidding it adieu, throw together, for the meditation of your readers, a few of the facts that have been communicated to me during my stay here, partly by persons in the diplomatic world, partly by foreign residents of respectability, partly by Romans well acquainted with what is going on around them.

Robberies and murders occur, on an average, ten or twelve times a week. Owing to the terror inspired by the hardened malefactors who live by violence, when a person is stabbed by a robber in broad daylight, in the Corso, or other crowded street, all the passers hasten off as fast as possible, for fear they should be identified, and called on to appear as witnesses against the murderer, whose friends would contrive, sooner or later, to murder them by way of revenge. It is, however, very rarely that a robber or murderer (and here the two terms are generally identical) is arrested. The Papal policemen always move four together, in a square, to protect themselves from violence, and, when a murder is committed within their ken, invariably run away. The French have therefore taken to sending out squares formed of three French soldiers and one man of the Roman police, and these have occasionally effected an arrest. But no murderer is ever condemned to death, partly, say the Romans, because Cardinal, Chief Justice, Judge, and executioner are alike afraid of the stabs in the dark to which the execution of a criminal would expose them, and partly because the Government make a good thing of the labour of its prison and galley convicts.

An eye-witness of the affair, from whom I have the fact, walking one day, a few months since, in the Corso (the "Regent-street," and "Boulevards" of Rome), saw a bad-looking man approach a gentleman, a few yards a-head. As the two met, the gentleman staggered and fell to the ground, mortally wounded by a stab in the heart, inflicted by the other, as he seized the watch of his victim. All the other people near by, as usual, scampered away at full speed, leaving the wounded man to die alone on the pavement where he fell. The murderer, hastily emptying the pockets of his victim, ran quickly to the neighbouring church of St. Philip Neri, where my informant saw him, with folded arms, swaggering up and down on the steps of the church, insolently jeering at a mass of policemen who stood round the base of the steps, not daring to violate the right of sanctuary possessed by the 364 churches, the 127 palaces of the patricians, the residences of the cardinals and ambassadors, and the innumerable convents and monasteries of the eternal city!

A fortnight before I reached Rome, Dr. ——, returning at dusk from a round of professional calls, and going up the common staircase of his house to the fourth story, where he resides, had just reached his own door, and was in the act of stretching out his hand to pull his own bell-handle, when a man sprang upon him from an angle of the wall just beyond his door, another man who had followed him unperceived up the stairs, springing on him at the same moment from behind. One of the men held a knife to the Doctor's throat, the other placed the point of his knife over his heart.

"If you move or cry out you are a dead man!" hissed into his ear the scoundrel who had seized him from behind. "Take my watch, take my purse, take everything I have about me, but, for the love of God, do not hurt me," whispered the agonised physician, as he thought of his wife and children, on the other side of that heavy door, unconscious of his danger, and dependent on him for support. The two ruffians thereupon stripped him of everything contained in his pockets, while keeping a knife at his throat, and then sprang rapidly down stairs, and made off with their booty.

An Italian gentleman, a friend of my informant, was robbed, in similar style, as he was proceeding upstairs to the residence of friends, on the third story of a large and handsome house in the most populous part of the Corso, where he was expected to dinner at five o'clock of a summer afternoon.

The richest and most important firm among the importers of iron, in this city, is that of Messrs. Vici, in the Via Leolosa. A year ago, two confidential clerks were writing in one of the offices of the establishment, when one of them happened to catch sight, through a sort of fanlight looking out upon the common staircase of the house, a couple of very ill-looking faces moving stealthily up the stairs, towards the apartments occupied by the family of their employer. Divining the intentions of these intruders, they at once gave the alarm to Signor Vici, who was in his private office. The latter sent off in all haste to the French police office; a strong body of soldiers and policemen was instantly dispatched, the two robbers were captured in the act of breaking open a cabinet, lodged in prison, and condemned to the galleys. The clerk, who had first espied them going upstairs, was the principal witness against them. Within the year following their capture and sentence this clerk had been stabbed four times in the streets by the friends of the convicted scoundrels; neither stab, strange to say, proving mortal. Not caring to trust to a similar good fortune, in case of a fifth attack, this young man, having recovered from the last wound thus inflicted, has just given up his situation, abandoned his native city, and gone to Milan, where he hopes to find another situation, out of reach of the vengeance of the miscreants, who have evidently vowed his destruction.

I am assured that, throughout the Roman States, the work of robbing and stabbing goes on just as habitually as in the capital. Yet, during the twenty-two days following the flight of the priests from Viterbo, and the proclamation of the self-adjunction of that town to the new kingdom, though there was no Government, no police, nothing in the shape of authority, not a single crime of any description was committed in a commune usually so noted for its thieving propensities that, under the Papal authorities, the owners of the vineyards watch over their property night and day, with loaded guns. To give some idea of the unanimity of the Pope's subjects in their determination to exchange the sway of churchmen for that of laymen, I may add that when the French troops escorted the shovel-hats back to Viterbo no fewer than 6900 of the people of that little town, abandoning their property and avocations, voluntarily quitted their native place, and went across the frontiers to seek new houses under the sceptre of King Honestman.

But while the Papal Government is powerless against domestic crime, its activity against all who, suspected of Italian sympathies, *i. e.* more than ninety-nine hundreds of its subjects, is something hideous when seen in its action against the latter. I am assured, by one of the foreign diplomatists here, that arrests "on suspicion" take place every night, the victims being seized in their beds, and carried off to prison, or put to death,—no one knows which, as months and years go by, and they are never heard of. Dozens of persons, known to my informant, have thus suddenly disappeared during his residence here, their relatives usually evading inquiries after them, from fear of drawing down a similar fate upon themselves. My diplomatic friend assures me that 500 of these "arrests on suspicion" were made here, last summer, in a single day, the prisons being cleared of criminals, who were let out in order to make room for the reception of this haul of respectable people, comprising men of rank, of letters, artists, tradespeople, and, in short, all classes of society.

Fifteen months have elapsed since this razzia took place; not a single point has been proved against any one of the persons thus cruelly torn from their homes, but many of these are known to be in prison, while of the greater number, including many worthy persons, personally known to my informant, nothing has been heard; their parents, wives, children, and nearest friends being absolutely ignorant, not only of their place of confinement, but whether they are alive or dead!

It is not surprising that with such notion on the nature of "crime," robbers and murderers, if they have money and friends, and are active in the way of petitions and supplications, are constantly allowed to go to a convent for the term of their imprisonment, and are transferred from one monastery to another, until some fine morning, they are found to have "made their escape;" in other words, have been let out by their tonsured guardians, and find their way to their old haunts, where they resume their old doings without disguise.

STELLA.

Sir David Baxter has funded £3000 for the purpose of establishing two scholarships in the University of Edinburgh, of the value of £60 each per annum.

It is stated in a Scottish journal that Madeline Smith, who was tried for poisoning her lover at Glasgow, some years ago, "has been comfortably married, and may occasionally be seen on a Sunday, along with her husband, in a church not a hundred miles from Linlithgow."

At Birmingham a lad of eighteen went to church to be married to a girl of sixteen, but, being too late, had to wait. The fact coming to the knowledge of the girl's family, they persuaded her to postpone the marriage on account of the extreme youth of both parties, when the youth became much excited and died within a few hours.

According to a public document just printed, it appears that in June and July last year, 19,698 vehicles passed over London-bridge. In 1850 the number was only 15,000.

There are 2800 streets in London, measuring 3000 miles. If placed in a straight line they would extend for more than twice the distance from Calais to Constantinople, and walking ten miles a day, it would take a person more than a year to traverse them, while in the interim a new city, with from 60,000 to 70,000 inhabitants, would have sprung up.

One of the most violent and destructive hailstorms known for a long series of years occurred a little before midnight on September 9, in the district of Reading. The lightning was forked, and the flashes so vivid that the whole country around was lighted up, presenting a scene of awful grandeur; and the crackling thunder which followed was quite terrific, producing quite an electrical effect upon them.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 17.

Neville, ship, 715 tons, Captain Robinson, from the Downs 19th August. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Collgrove, Miss Costello, Mr. Foster, and 8 in the steerage. Willis, Merry, and Co., agents.

Colonial Empire, ship, 1200 tons, Captain Ross, from Falmouth 14th August. Passengers—Rev. H. Hassack, Messrs. F. Whalley, Ashcroft, Black, James, W. Hogg, Rudd, Mr. and Mrs. Gallick and family, Mr. and Mrs. Ellard and family, Mr. and Mrs. Butt and 2 children, Mrs. and Miss Gill, Miss Ford, Miss Rory, Miss Wansfeld, Messrs. Hill, Bull, Spencer, Kennedy, Stone, J. L. Montefiore, agent.

DEPARTURE.—NOVEMBER 17.

Yarra Yarra (s.), for Brisbane.
Domingo, for New Caledonia.
Ariel, for South Sea Islands.
Emma Mathilde, for Shanghai.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 17.

City of Melbourne (s.), for Melbourne; Minerva, on a whaling voyage; Rhoderick Dhu, for Brisbane; Novelty, for Auckland; Whitehall, for London; Fanny Merriman, for Port Cooper.

CLEARANCES.—NOVEMBER 17.

Auckland (s.), 533 tons, Captain Gibson, for Auckland. Passengers—Mrs. Godfrey, Mrs. Frazer, Mrs. Brown, Miss Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Leck, Lieutenant Medley, Messrs. Kirk, Machattie, Price, Abrahamson, and 10 in the second cabin, and 8 grooms.

Whitehall, ship, 957 tons, Captain James, for London.

Minerva, ship, 292 tons, Captain Penman, on a whaling voyage, with part of original cargo.

Fanny Merriman, barque, 400 tons, Captain Vandervord, for Port Cooper. Passengers—Mrs. and Miss Watkins, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Messrs. Martin (4), Miss Martin, Mr. Allwood, Mr. Cheeseman, Mr. Halspenny, and 8 in the steerage.

Rhoderick Dhu, schooner, 75 tons, Captain Leonard, for Brisbane.

Novelty, barque, 376 tons, Captain Jones, for Auckland. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Pridmore, Miss Egan, Messrs. J. Long, B. Emanuel, and 2 in the steerage.

Yarra Yarra (s.), 600 tons, Captain Knight, for Brisbane and Wide Bay. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. F. Lawless, 2 children and servant, Mr. W. Pettigrew, Mrs. Neilson, Messrs. F. Elworthy, C. S. Warry, Lieutenant-Colonel Russell, and 13 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—NOVEMBER 17.

Beautiful Star (s.), Lady of the Lake, from Newcastle, with 265 tons coal; Woolloomooloo, William Heslet, from Macleay River, with 375 bags 860 bushels maize, 8 hides; Sarah, from Broken Bay, with 400 baskets shells; Pomona, from the Hawkesbury, with 676 bushels maize, 90 dozen oranges, 10 cases eggs, 3 coops fowls; Janet Dickson, from Richmond River, with 40,000 feet cedar, 4 hides; John Mitchell, from Brisbane Water, with 600 baskets shells; Guiding Star, from Manning River, with 577 bags maize, 10 cases eggs, 2 coops fowls, 3 hides; Prompt, from Botany Bay, with 61 logs timber; Concord, from Port Stephens, with 8000 feet timber, 25,000 shingles, 20 bags oysters; City of Newcastle (s.), from Newcastle, with 131 bales wool, 104 bales hay, 230 bags potatoes, 32 bags maize, 5 bags oysters, 3 bags onions, 3 cases eggs, 7 packages prawns, 6 horses, 3 pigs; Paterson (s.), from Morpeth, with 123 bales hay, 29 bags pumpkins, 29 bags potatoes, 3 bales skins, 113 hides, 2 casks tallow, 5 cases eggs, 2 coops poultry, 4 bags onions, 2 horses, 8 calves, 17 pigs.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—NOVEMBER 17.

Kate, Brilliant, for Newcastle; Comet, for Paterson River; Beautiful Star (s.), for Bellambi; Numba, for Nambuckra; Martha, for Port Macquarie; Victory, for Botany Bay; Concord, for Port Stephens; Elizabeth, for Clarence River; Peacock, John Mitchell, for Brisbane Water; Maid of the Lake, for Lake Macquarie.

IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 17.

Colonial Empire, from London: 88 packages, J. Binnie and Co.; 35 packages, E. and W. Paul; 110 packages, A. M'Arthur and Co.; 1 package, Hobson and Whiting; 81 packages, N. Phillips and Co.; 310 packages, Watkins and Leigh; 10 packages, Lotre and Larnach; 6 packages, H. Butterworth; 101 packages, A. Ledger; 640 packages, Saunders and Co.; 200 packages, R. and F. Tooth and Co.; 76 packages, Beilby and Scott; 135 packages, W. Long; 121 packages, Lamb, Parbury, and Co.; 28 packages, E. Vickery; 186 packages, Young, Lark, and Bennett; 20 packages, J. and E. Row; 1000 packages, Willis, Merry, and Co.; 54 packages, Gilfillan and Co.; 4 packages, H. Parkes and Co.; 1 package, J. Hagen; 50 hogsheads rum, 322 packages, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 451 packages, R. Wynne; 29 packages, M. A. Worms and Co.; 13 packages, I. and E. Hordern; 120 packages, Smith, Brothers, and Co.; 251 packages, E. C. Weekes and Co.; 2 packages, Parrott, Brothers; 8 packages, H. Dixon; 28 packages, G. Moore; 2 packages, H. Priestley; 120 packages, L. and S. Spyer and Co.; 3 packages, Jones and Simpson; 245 packages, Wolfen, Brothers, and Co.; 1 package, W. R. Riley; 8 packages, J. H. Anderson; 5 packages, S. Emanuel and Son; 2 packages, R. Gray; 4 packages, C. Lamon; 11 packages, Franck, Brothers; 102 packages, T. Skinner; 4 packages, Dawson and Co.; 1 package, J. A. Buttrey and Co.; 4 packages, Lane and Co.; 137 packages, H. H. Beauchamp; 30 packages, Bligh, Harbottle, and Co.; 18 packages, W. Hunter; 2 packages, Keep and Parsons; 12 packages, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 146 packages, J. Macintosh and Co.; 2000 weights, 18 packages, W. Wood; 25 packages, J. B. Armstrong; 10 packages, W. S. Friend and Co.; 1 package, W. Wallis; 98 packages, J. Moore; 2 packages, J. Rolfe; 57 packages, F. M'Nab and Co.; 6 packages, Colonial Sugar Company; 485 packages, J. L. Montefiore; 225 packages, Allan, Street, and Norton; 1000 packages, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 140 packages, M. Samuels; 64 packages, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 8 packages, Smith and Etheredge; 4 packages, Ashdown and Co.; 96 packages, Australian Gas Co.; 50 packages, Joske, Brothers; 80 packages, D. Cooper and Co.; 80 packages, Walford and Sparke; 22 packages, J. Kohn and Co.; 12 packages, M. Alexander; 1 package, Cohen, Brothers, and Co.; 10 packages, L. Greville; 1 package, Johnson and Co.; 100 casks vinegar, A. Vennard; 50 hogsheads rum, 43 packages, Griffiths, Fanning; 2 packages, Campbell and Co.; 2 packages, H. Russell; 1 package, A. Bassmore; 6 cases, J. Fairfax and Sons; 20 packages, C. Moore and Co.; 372 nails, 12 packages, Railway Commissioners; 75 hogsheads 50 casks ale, Thacker, Daniell, and Co.; 2 packages, Buyers and Co.; 5 packages, Alcock; 1 package, Rolleston; 10 packages, R. Peek; 5 packages, L. and S. Spyer and Co.; 1 package, W. Blaxland; 3 packages, Bank N. S. W.; 200 cases beer, Smith, Brothers, and Co.; 1 package, R. Blair; 1 package Gilfillan and Co.; 5 packages, S. Samuel and Co.; 1 package, M. Spence; 23 packages, C. W. Rudd; 535 packages, J. Moore; 3 packages, C. Hicks; 1 package, S. Rabone; 65 casks beer, 6 packages, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.; 3189 packages, Order.

Neville, from London: 12 packages, H. Butterworth; 2 packages, Sherriff and Co.; 4 packages, Flavelle, Brothers, and Co.; 609 packages, L. and S. Spyer and Co.; 139 packages, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 71 packages, S. A. Joseph; 2 packages, Rev. W. Stephenson; 36 packages, Tucker and Co.; 179 packages, Brown and Co.; 1 package, Mitchell; 48 packages, J. Martin; 100 packages, R. and F. Tooth and Co.; 50 packages, J. Binney and Co.; 105 packages, T. Skinner; 2 packages, Hebblewhite; 6 packages, F. Perks; 8 packages, Farmer and Painter; 2 packages, Chatto and Co.; 80 packages, Watkins and Leigh; 3 packages, Myers and Solomon; 98 packages, Saddington and Sons; 475 packages, J. Hughes; 20 packages, J. Moores; 1 package, N. Binnie; 2 packages, Mailler; 12 packages, Dawson and Co.; 6 packages, E. C. Weekes and Co.; 132 packages, J. and E. Row; 215 packages, Dangar and Co.; 2 packages, W. Wallis; 50 packages, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 32 packages, D. Jones and Co.; 43 packages, Anderson and Co.; 108 packages, Young, Lark, and Bennett; 31 packages, J. T. Armitage and Co.; 103 packages, Allan, Street, and Norton; 5 packages Smith and Etheredge; 155 packages, G. Griffiths; 59 packages, F. Giles and Co.; 7 packages, A. Feez; 2 packages, Morey and Price; 1 package, Dr. Lander; 25 packages, F. M'Nab and Co.; 6 packages, Willis, Merry, and Co.; 19 packages, Beilby and Scott; 1 package, R. Randle; 209 packages, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 1 package, J. R. Yorke, 1 package, G. W. Bathurst; 2 packages, J. Bell; 1 package, J. Watson; 27 packages, L. Sharwood; 1 package, T. M'Caffin; 193 packages, E. Vickery; 10 packages, T. S. Glaister; 1 package, H. Foster; 390 packages, P. N. Russell and Co.; 263 packages, Cohen and Lev; 18 packages, Cook; 1906 packages, Order.

EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 17.

Eagle (s.), for Port Denison: 59 bags sugar, 20 cases brandy, 4 hogsheads ale, 4 packages, A. Haydon and Co.; 18 bags sugar, 50 bags flour, 10 bags salt, [illegible], 3 packages tea, J. Barlow; 37 [illegible] Brown and Co.; 32 mats sugar, [illegible] sugar, 9 packages, M. Baar; packages tea, 6 cases geneva, 2 [illegible] Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co.; and Co.; 30 mats sugar, 4 packages, [illegible] 1 case, Alderson and [illegible] 5 mats sugar, 1 package, J. Frazer and Co.; [illegible] bone, Feez, and Sons; 1 case, F. M'Nab and Co.; 4 packages, [illegible], Watkins Co.; 2 packages, E. Hughes; 10 bags salt, 7 packages, [illegible] and Leigh; 1 case, Peterson, Bossen, and Co.; 2 packages, Chapman and Co.; 3 packages, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 32 bars 6 bundles iron, 44 packages, J. S. Holdsworth; 1 case, Macdonald, Smith, and Co.; 3 packages, Elliott, Brothers; 30 packages, Iredale and Co.; 1 box, Williams; 1 package, R. Strachan and Co.; 2 packages, Graham and Co.; 2 cases, Maddock; 1 dray, 15 packages, J. Keep; 5 cases cider, 1 package, C. Bacon; 20 bags flour, 1 package, E. Joy; 7 casks, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 2 packages, A. M'Arthur and Co.; 20 bags bran, 16 packages, A. Hayden and Co.; 2 packages, R. Gibson; 2 packages, J. Keep; 10 casks beer, 3 cases wine, Metcalfe and Lloyd; 7 packages, R. Bailey; 1 case, Ryan; 1 case, Hoffnung and Co.; 2 packages, Constable and Turner; 2 packages, J. Hill; 20 packages, A.S.N. Co.; 2 casks wine, 1 cask, Brown and Co.; 1 box, Newman; 50 bags flour, N. Caston; 20 bags maize, R. Vesey.

Auckland (s.), for Auckland: 23 packages coffee, 75 bags sugar, 21 pockets hops, 20 barrels currants, 20 cases oil, 90 boxes candles, 12 lengths pipe, 2 packages, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 29 packages tea, M. Baar and Co.; 132 bags sugar, 15 packages tea, 19 packages rope, S. A. Joseph; 20 packages tea, 287 bags maize, J. Caldwell; 104 bags sugar, Colonial Sugar Co.; 51 packages, Gilfillan and Co.; 20 boxes soap, Palser and Cowlishaw; 25 cases fruit, W. H. M'Keown; 4 boxes, F. M'Nab and Co.; 1 package, Father Rocher; 56 packages, E. Vickery; 2 cases, E. F. Flanagan; 3 hogsheads wine, J. V. Lavers; 12 cases oil, M. Moss and Co.; 82 bags maize, Sawkins and Walker; 1 case, J. Sands; 41 bags maize, 7 kegs, W. R. Hill; 60 cases wine, Willis, Merry, and Co.; 87 bags maize, 10 kegs, C. Bond; 5 packages, S. Zollner; 12 deer, Crawley; 50 horses, Commissariat; 45 horses, 1 case, L. R. M. Company; 7 cases, Pilgrim; 1 case, Webb; 91 packages firearms, New Zealand Government; 2 packages, W. Clarke; 1 box, Walker; 1 package, L. and L. Insurance Company.

Fanny Merriman, for Port Cooper: 50 packages tea, 15,000 shingles, 1880 boards, 632 battens, 396 pieces wood, 150 posts, 300 rails, 10 doors, 100 bags flour, 100 bags rice, 94 bundles iron, 183 tons coal, 45 packages bags, 7 packages, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 21 packages tea, 2 cases cigars, 80 bags flour, 169 bundles wire, 8 pieces wood, 12 pairs naves, 200 felloes, 23 packages, Buyers and Co.; 21 packages, R. Hall; 2 packages, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 40 boxes soap, 2 packages, Watkins and Leigh; 13 packages, A. Fairfax and Co.; 3 drays, 1 cart, F. M'Kone; 4 drays, 1 cart, N. Caston; 224 bags sugar, Colonial Sugar Company; 64 bags sugar, 10 cases sardines, 46 boxes soap, 27 packages, Thacker, Daniell, and Co.

Whitehall, for London: 27 bales wool, D. Jones and Co.; 63 casks tallow, 487 hides, 104 bales wool, Fanning, Griffiths, and Co.; 17 bales wool, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 104 bales wool, R. Graham; 259 bales wool, Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co.; 3 bales cotton, 324 bales wool, J. T. Armitage and Co.; 839 bales wool, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 13 bales wool, J. J. Peacock; 34 bales wool, How, Thomson, and Co.; 19 bales wool, D. Cohen and Co.; 6 bales wool, Wiemholt, Walker, and Co.; 56 bales wool, 290 hides, 2 calfskins, 30 casks tallow, Willis, Merry, and Co.; 10 bales wool, Caird, Paterson, and Co.; 2600 hides, 34 bales wool, R. Binnie; 23 bales wool, J. F. Josephson; 23 bales wool, H. Moore; 7 bales wool, G. Stabler; 15 bales wool, J. Wallach; 2549 hides, 17 casks tallow, 1 box, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 69 casks tallow, 574 hides, W. C. Bundock; 100 packages rags, 19,900 horns, 42,680 bones, 1314 hides, L. and S. Spyer and Co.; 4 bales wool, 50 bales leather, 871 hides, Alderson and Sons; 90 casks tallow, 1281 hides, Griffiths, Fanning, and Co.; 3 casks wax, W. Larmer; 126 bags silver ore, Moruya Silver Mining Co.; 58 bales wool, T. S. Mort and Co.; 6 bales wool, B. Buchanan; 126 bags gum, Beilby and Scott; 85 tons iron, P. N. Russell and Co. Recapitulation: 2023 bales wool, 3 bales cotton, 259 casks tallow, 3 casks wax, 50 bales leather, 126 bags gum, 126 bags silver ore, 42,680 bones, 19,900 horns, 9725 hides, 2 skins, 3 tons hoofs, 100 packages rags, 35 tons iron, 1 case seeds.

Rhoderick Dhu, for Brisbane: 122 bags 10 cases sugar, 12 casks wine, 11 packages, Fraser and Co.; 256 bags sugar, 100 bags flour, 30 cases wine, Molison and Black; 75 cases gin, 10 hogsheads ale, 17 packages, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 65 packages tea, Fanning, Griffiths, and Co.; 20 kegs powder, 12 packages, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 3 cases, J. and E. Row; 1 case, D. and S. M. Levi; 34 cases wine, Wyndham and Lindeman; 76 bullock shins, 10 packages flax, 205 bundles wire, N. Caston; 4 cases, J. Kohn and Co.; 1 waggon, 16 carts, J. Robertson; 18 bundles trees, 2 packages, H. C. Brookes; 19 packages, Butler, Brothers, and Co.; 6 packages ammunition, J. L. Montefiore.

Novelty, for Auckland: 9 cases cigars, 30 boxes tobacco, Watkins and Leigh; 20 cases bitters, J. T. Harrison; 50 bags sugar, 80 packages tea, 2 packages tobacco, 75 boxes candles, 4 packages, Chapman and Co.; 30 packages tea, M. Baar and Co.; 270 bags sugar, 20 hogsheads ale, 5 hogsheads 10 quarter-casks brandy, 3 cases tobacco, 150 packages tea, 44 hogsheads rum, 80 packages cordage, 140 bars 40 cases iron, 40 rolls matting, 73 packages coffee, 1 package, A. S. Webster; 12 boxes tobacco, 105 bags sugar, 100 boxes candles, 30 cases sardines, 10 barrels currants, 196 cases pickles, 56 packages peas, 13 cases hams, 25 mats coffee, 2 cases cigars, 128 bags malt, 13 packages tea, 186 bags rice, 41 packages, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 50 chests tea, Wolfen, Brothers; 10 boxes tobacco, F. Grenvald; 25 hogsheads rum, 3 hogsheads 2 quarter-casks wine, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 9 boxes tobacco, J. Powell; 45 packages tea, T. Donaghy; 1412 bags sugar, Colonial Sugar Company; 2 cases, E. F. Flanagan; 60 boxes soap, Gilfillan and Co.; 10 bars iron, 1 case, P. N. Russell and Co.; 66 bags maize, C. B. Bond; 167 bags maize, Jardine, Skinner, and Co.; 400 bags flour, 20 cases vestas, 2 packages, Laidley, Ireland, and Co.; 15 tierces beef, H. Quinlan; 12 tierces beef, J. Enfield; 425 bags maize, 17 packages, Anderson, Campbell, and Co.; 69 packages, H. Bell; 100 bags maize, Barker and Co.; 60 bags rice, 31 packages rope, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 40 oars, Government; 65 tierces beef, W. Garthon; 9 packages J. Duguid and Co.; 150 tons coal, 10 horses, 100 sheep, 250 spokes, 500 feet timber, 12 pairs shafts, 100 bushels maize, 15 drays, 12 pairs naves, 24 doors, 20 tierces beef, 500 felloes, 8 packages, J. Merriman; 114 rams, 8 horses, 5 packages, R. Hill.

SHIPS' MAILS.

MAILS will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

FOR LONDON.—By the Whitehall, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR PORT COOPER.—By the Fanny Merriman, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR AUCKLAND.—By the Novelty, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR MELBOURNE.—By the City of Melbourne (s.), this day, at 4.30 p.m.

FOR BRISBANE.—By the Clarence (s.), on Thursday, at 4.30 p.m.

MAILS BY THE MADRAS.

General Post Office, 16th November, 1863.

THE mails by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steamer Madras will be made up at this office, on SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 6 p.m., for all letters not addressed to the United Kingdom, and at 8 p.m. for all letters so addressed. Newspapers must be posted one hour before the letters, i. e., at 5 and 6 p.m. respectively.

The following mails will be dispatched:—To the United Kingdom, via Marseilles and via Southampton. To France and other Continental States (in a closed mail to France). To the Northern countries of Europe, via (when marked) Trieste. To Melbourne, Tasmania, Adelaide, Western Australia, Mauritius, Suez, Alexandria, Malta, Aden, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, Manila, China, the Cape of Good Hope, and St. Helena.

Registered letters will not be received after 3.30 p.m. on the 21st instant:—All letters going to or through the United Kingdom must be pre-paid, and the additional charge on those sent via Marseilles is—not exceeding half an ounce, 4d.; above half an ounce, and not exceeding one ounce, 8d., and 8d. for every ounce or fraction of an ounce. All letters and newspapers not otherwise marked will be forwarded by this opportunity. Letters intended to be transmitted by any of the special routes above mentioned, viz., "via Marseilles" (in closed mail to France), or "via Trieste," must be so addressed.

W. H. CHRISTIE, Postmaster-General.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—Entered Outwards, November 17: Rotumah, barque, 282 tons, Captain Robertson, for South Sea Islands; Alfred, ship, 1201 tons, Captain De Carteret, for London; City of Melbourne (s.), 1000 tons, Captain Walker, for Melbourne.

The Eagle (s.), for Port Denison, anchored at the Heads during Monday night, and proceeded to sea yesterday morning.

The schooner Brilliant has been purchased by Captain Cordy, late of the Ranger, for the coal trade.

We have been requested to state that the mail box left behind by the Telegraph (s.), as stated in yesterday's publication, was not any portion of the English mail, but merely a small box of French letters, from Marseilles.

The Neville left the Downs on the 19th August; crossed the Equator on the 26th September, after having had very heavy weather in the Channel; passed the meridian of the Cape on the 14th October, and the S.W. Cape of Van Diemen's Land on the 13th instant, since when she has had strong gales from N.W. and S.W.; she ran down her easting in latitude 51 S.

The Balclutha (s.) arrived at Melbourne at 4 p.m., on the 17th instant; she had a continuance of head winds throughout the passage.

The Colonial Empire left Falmouth on the 14th August, crossed the Equator on the 18th September, and passed the meridian of the Cape on the 16th October, and made Cape Otway on the 12th instant. After clearing the Channel she carried fair wind up to the 1st September, but from that date to the 18th had fresh S.W. breezes, and was in company with above twenty sail of vessels; had very light S.E. trades, and up to the 16th October had northerly winds with a very high sea; she came down on a parallel of latitude 49° S., carrying strong breezes from N.W. to S.S.

NEW FERRY STEAMER.—The steamer built by Mr. G. Green, North Shore, was successfully launched yesterday morning. She looks remarkably well in the water, and is a credit to her builder. Her engines will be of ten-horse power, manufactured by Mr. Mathers, and when ready for running the Alexandra will be in charge of Mr. H. Billet.

NEW STEAMER.—On Saturday afternoon there was launched from the shipbuilding yard of Mr. J. G. Lawrie, Whiteinch, an iron screw steamship, named the Otago, for the Intercolonial Royal Mail Steampacket Company. She is intended to carry the mails between Sydney and various ports of New Zealand, and will have accommodation for sixty first-class and ninety second-class passengers. Her length of keel and fore-rake is 234½ feet; breadth of beam, 26½; depth of hold, 15½; and she will register 850 tons. She will be fitted by Messrs. Blackwood and Gordon, Port Glasgow, with a pair of direct-acting engines, of 750-horse power, connected and arranged with the cylinders at the top, and she is expected to steam thirteen knots an hour. Captain William Smith, long well known in the Clyde, has been appointed to command her.—*Mitchell's Register*, September 4.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—NOVEMBER 17.

2 packages ironmongery, J. Keep
1 case silks, 6 hogsheads oil, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.
6 cases provisions, W. Lun
1 case drapery, 1 case tools, W. Morris
1 case books, D. Roberts
1 case clocks, Hoffnung and Co.
74 hides, 4 hogsheads tallow, 5 bales wool, D. Jones and Co.
37 bales wool, F. M'Nab and Co.
1 case cloth, Goodlet and Smith
1 ton ironwork, C. Beauchamp
11 packages machinery, Minmi Coal Company
1 case machinery, J. and A. Brown
12 casks tallow, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.
2 packages books, Rev. S. Rabone
1 case pictures, Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co.
1 case millinery, Morey and Price
1 box silver goods, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.
1 case watches, G. Chiffinch
1 box medicine, F. Senior
1 bale cloth, Bradley and Newton
1 case violin strings, J. Wiley
500 cases beer, E. and W. Paul

AQUATICS.—TYNE REGATTA.

THIS regatta took place on the Tyne on August 28, and was very unsatisfactory in its results, only one of the races (the Tyne Challenge Cup) being decided. Green, the Australian, was to have competed in the Tyne Champion Cup, and had also entered with Kelly in the pair-oared race, but from very severe illness did not put in an appearance. It is needless to say this caused great dissatisfaction, as the race was expected to decide the relative merits of Chambers and Green. The weather was unfavourable, and the sport nothing but wrangling from beginning to end. For the first heat of the Champion Cup Chambers rowed over; the second heat was won by H. Kelly, beating T. Wilson easily; the third heat was rowed over for by R. Cooper. In the final heat Cooper came in first by half a length; Chambers being pressed to the shore Kelly was obliged to unship his oar twice. The Tyne Challenge Cup was won by the Tyne Amateur Rowing Club.

Matters being left in the above unsatisfactory state, it was resolved by the committee that the men should appear at the High Level-bridge on Saturday, September 12, and row over. Cooper, however, refused to attend, and has served the president, treasurer, and secretary of the Regatta Committee with writs claiming the prize. Chambers, who had been unwell, seemed to have recovered his strength again, and both he and Kelly appeared to be in excellent condition. At starting, the betting was 6 to 4 on Chambers, who won the toss, and took the north side of the river, the water being somewhat rough. Kelly led, but upon reaching Skinner's-burn it was palpable that, though he was several feet a-head of Chambers, he was bearing down upon him in a manner that was suggestive of an approaching foul. Kelly was plainly bent on taking possession of Chambers's water, but in doing so he forced Chambers in-shore, and got into his water, two feet or three feet short of that position which would have entitled him to be called perfectly clear. Some more fouling took place further on in the race, and when opposite the gasworks, Chambers having shot a-head of his opponent, Kelly ceased contesting the race any further, and Chambers won by 150 yards. The foul was referred to the committee and referee, who, after hearing both the men, declared that Kelly had clearly come out of his own water and fouled Chambers, and they therefore awarded the race to the latter.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

November 16.—Victory, from Port Frederick.

November 17.—Josephine, from the Richmond River; Eucalyptus, from Hobart Town.

DEPARTURES.

November 15.—Alhambra (s.), for Otago; Independent, for Calcutta.

BRISBANE.

ARRIVAL.

November 16.—Sarah Francis, from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

November 17.—Star of England, for Calcutta; Vixen, for Wide Bay.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

NOVEMBER 17, 9 A.M.

Brisbane	Calm. Fine, and hot.
Tenterfield ...	W. Fine.
Armidale ...	S.W. Fine, and warm. Bar. 26·714. Ther. 73°
Tamworth ...	N.W. Cloudy, very hot.
Grafton ...	N.W. Fine.
Murrurundi ...	W. Stormy.
Newcastle ...	W.N.W. Fine, and clear. Bar. 29·742. Ther. 78°
Mudgee ...	W. strong. Fine, and very hot.
Bathurst ...	W.N.W. Fine. Bar. 27·700. Ther. 76°
Forbes ...	S. fresh. Cloudy.
Young ...	S.W., gale. Cloudy, dark.
Goulburn ...	W. Cloudy, and squally.
Braidwood ...	N.W. Strong, and cloudy.
Yass ...	Calm. Overcast.
Gundagai ...	W. Cloudy.
Wagga Wagga ...	N. Cloudy.
Deniliquin ...	N.W. Fine. Bar. 29·517. Ther. 71°
Kiandra ...	S.W. Stormy. [Ther. 80°
Albury ...	W.S.W. Fine, cloudy, windy. Bar. 29·240.
Queenscliff ...	W., strong. Dull and hazy. Bar. 2·935 Ther. 59°
Cape Schank...	W., strong. Dull. Bar. 29·35.
Portland Bay...	W., gale. Dull, and cloudy. Bar. 29·20. Ther. 59°
South Head ...	W. Fine and clear. [Ther. 83·7.
Sydney ...	W.S.W. Fine, and very warm. Bar. 29·898.
Wollongong ...	S. Hot, and fine.
Kiama ...	S.W. Very sultry, and fine.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9 A.M., NOVEMBER 17TH, 1863.

Stations.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Max. shade.	Min. shade.	Rain gauge.	Direction of wind.	Force of wind.	Extent of cloud.
Armidale...	26·714	73°	73°	63·0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	S.W.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Newcastle...	29·742	78°	78°	67·	91·	64·	...	W.N.W.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bathurst...	27·700	76°	76°	61·	86·	60·	...	W.N.W.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goulburn...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	W.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Albury...	29·240	80°	80°	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	W.S.W.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deniliquin...	29·517	71°	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	N.W.	[illegible]	[illegible]

STATE OF THE WEATHER.

November 17.—Armidale, fine, and warm; Newcastle, fine, and clear; Bathurst, fine; Goulburn, cloudy, and windy; Albury, fine, cloudy, very windy; Deniliquin, fine.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

November 16.—Venture, brig, 117 tons, White, from Invercargill. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Harrison and four children.

DEPARTURES.

November 16.—Mary Bradford, American ship, Wilson, for Wallaro, with 976 tons coal.

November 16.—Jane, schooner, 142 tons, Duncan, for Melbourne, with 180 tons coal.

SYDNEY OBSERVATORY.

Latitude, 33·51.41. Longitude, 10h. 4m. 49s.

The time ball is dropped accurately at one o'clock Sydney mean time, or 14h. 55m. 14s. Greenwich mean time.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
November 17.	8.30 a.m.	W.	Light, and cloudy.
	Noon	W.	Strong, and cloudy.
	3 p.m.	W.	Ditto, ditto.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

November, 1863.		SUN. Rises.	SUN. Sets.	HIGH WATER. Morn.	HIGH WATER. After.
18	WEDNESDAY	5 8	6 55	1 44	2 10

MOON.—First Quarter, 18th instant, 1h. 10m. p.m.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1863.

A CORRESPONDENCE between Governor GREY and the Duke of NEWCASTLE—given in another column—in reference to the Waitara block, places his Excellency in a very unfavourable light. Those who know the whole history of the purchase of that land, the opposition to its survey, and the spirit in which its alienation was interdicted—the insolence and rebellion of WILLIAM KING, who is now presumed to be its owner, without his ever having deigned to allege that fact—saw with indignation its abandonment after the natives had shed the blood of our soldiers, and upon grounds so false and frivolous, that no one upon the spot believed him. Even the legal advisers of Sir GEORGE GREY could not affirm their truth. The abandonment of the Waitara block of land was a matter of policy. It was intended to conciliate that party whose ostentatious interference between the Crown and the natives had occasioned the war,—who had encouraged the natives to distrust the justice of the British Government, and to stand in dogged hostility to any measure of improvement, even one so natural as making a road from one settled district to another. The "friends of the Maories" so-called have incurred the reproach and the guilt of all these collisions, and with the consciousness of this responsibility have laboured with unceasing pertinacity to cast the reproach of war upon the Governor who preceded Sir GEORGE GREY, who has always been their mouthpiece.

Sir GEORGE GREY professes to have discovered, by a visit to Taranaki, what was unknown to his official advisers before—what was unknown to the agents of the Government, and what was never alleged even by WILLIAM KING,—that the right of property was not in the seller, and that an illegal occupation had created a superior claim on the part of a native tribe, without reference to their original title! How is it that this discovery was not made before? By what means was this concealment of facts so effectually accomplished? The truth is, these pretences come too late, and are utterly groundless; but they serve the purpose of excusing those who by thwarting the proceedings of the Government kindled the war, and who have yet to answer for it before the tribunal of history, if not before any more effective tribunal.

It is, however, pleasant to see that, notwithstanding the Secretary of State assents to the resignation of this block, assuming the course to be just, while he admits that the British nation ought not to hesitate to do right because they had already done wrong, his reply to the Governor is sufficiently significant. He tells Sir GEORGE GREY what that functionary knew by his own experience long ago—that the course of WILLIAM KING had been one of insolent defiance of authority; that he had extended his claims far beyond the block of Waitara, and that by a rebellious interdict he prohibited the sale of land within forty miles north of the boundary of Taranaki; that he gave no reasons for his opposition to the sale of the Waitara block save such as it was impossible for a Government to admit unless it abdicated its sovereignty; that he never assumed any attitude towards the Governor save one of defiance; and, "to use the language of Chief Justice ARNEY, in the Legislative Council, never made any intelligible claim of right to the land, or any other declaration than a declaration of war." The Secretary of State dissents from the representation of the case of the natives, by which they are described as "driven from their land at the point of the bayonet," as being refused the protection of the Government, and as having been "driven from their hearths and homes." To this he replies, that the evidence before him proved that those allegations were unworthy of credit, and that the resistance opposed to WILLIAM KING was provoked by his own acts of aggression. And not only this, the Duke reminds Sir GEORGE GREY that the most ardent and able defenders of WILLIAM KING had never made allegations of injustice such as the Governor had condescended to repeat. In truth the language put into the mouths of the natives is not native language, and the objections raised are not such as the natives themselves would have raised. Their course from first to last has been sufficiently intelligible. They have been struggling to preserve a national life. They have been told that the intrusion of numbers upon the country will cause the white influence to preponderate. They have made a league for the purpose of prohibiting the sale of land. This league has grown into the establishment of a rival power with all the forms and pretensions of a separate State. It was under the auspices of this league and this new Government that the sale of land by a private individual was interdicted and violently interrupted—resisted by open war, followed by bloodshed and murder. The resistance to the natives was not to an act of aggression, and intended merely to repress a private wrong, but a formidable threatening of the sovereignty of the Crown, and the very existence of a British colony.

Sir GEORGE GREY lays great stress on the absurdity of a great nation refusing to redress a wrong because it would look like weakness or be so construed; or, because it would provoke the resentment of a part of her MAJESTY'S subjects who considered that there was no wrong to redress. But he has not taken into account the injury done to authority in its very foundation when he made himself the mouthpiece of a mean and acrimonious opposition—when he covered over a series of misdeeds which could only escape punishment by mistaken tolerance—and when he put questions into the mouths of open enemies of the Crown, by which he had intended to stain and tarnish the honour of its most faithful servant. There are other injuries to be done besides the display of weakness towards an open enemy, and one of them is an insulting abandonment of a policy alike just in its principle and moderate in its enforcement. There is nothing that Sir GEORGE GREY alleges that the Governor ought to do in order to prevent collision with the natives in the purchase of land that was not done by his predecessor, who proclaimed that all rights, however indistinct, should be tested and recognised, and that nothing should be construed into an offence against the Government but what was not absolute denial of the authority of the Crown. Sir GEORGE GREY has now put the war upon the murder of our soldiers, but the natives will not be deceived by a mere trick of diplomacy. It is a war for the maintenance of the ascendancy of the British authority, and the military colonization now proposed by the present Governor, sound in policy as we deem it, can be justified upon no other ground. What it now is, that it was from the beginning. Those who shut their eyes to the fact, exposed the whole population to a frightful danger. However, their reign is at an end.

* * *

THE question that arose with regard to the payment of the men employed on Mr. RANDLE'S abandoned contract on the Windsor railway, and which was discussed in Parliament, has arisen again with regard to the men employed by the same contractor on the Southern extension, and has been pressed by a deputation on the new Minister for Works. No one can fail to sympathise with the men who are left alike without work and without pay. A contractor who has nothing to lose, loses nothing when his credit comes to an end. Somebody, of course, is the worse for his venture. His backers or his creditors pay for the confidence they have reposed in him, but he himself emerges from the transaction as light in heart and as light in pocket as he went into it: but the workmen cannot afford to be quite merry. They have run up scores with storekeepers and publicans, from which they have no release except by formal acts of insolvency; their credit is stopped or impaired so that they cannot draw fresh supplies, and, what is worse still, the works come for a time to a stand still, and they are doomed to an enforced idleness. They have certainly the first claim on all money that is payable for the work they have done.

The question that the Minister for Works was called upon to answer was whether the balance due to the contractor, and which was still in the hands of the Government, was available for the payment of wages. Mr. HOLROYD seemed to think it was, though he declined to commit himself till after consultation with his colleagues. We can fully understand and sympathise with the feelings that hurried him to that conclusion, but we fear that on closer consideration it will scarcely be found a tenable one.

In the first place, it is not quite clear that the balance belongs to the Minister to give away. There is a per centage of payment reserved till the completion of the contract as a guarantee for its due fulfilment, or as a compensation for its non-fulfilment. By the terms of the contract this is not payable till the contract is finished. If the contract should be transferred to some new party, as most of the lapsed contracts have been, the transferee would be entitled to the reversion of this ten per cent. reserve whenever he completed the contract. But he could not have it, if the Government had already paid it away to certain third parties not recognised in the deed of contract. If the lapsed contract absolutely closes, and instead of a transference there is an entirely new contract entered into for the completion of the work, then the Government becomes absolute proprietor of the reserved ten per cent., which is a forfeit; but it is a forfeit which is really no gain, and which is a bare equivalent for the loss of time and the extra trouble and expense caused by the contractor's failure. Any balance beyond the ten per cent. which may be due to the contractor on unmeasured work would seem, after a formal act of insolvency on his part, to belong to his creditors, and to form an asset in his estate, which can only be distributed in the usual way. The insolvent himself has no power to direct its distribution, nor has the Executive.

Whatever principle is adopted in one case must be adopted in all. There can be no favouritism of one contractor over another. Whatever precedent is established must be maintained. Mr. CLOSE put in a word for the workmen at Morpeth, and the back claims of those who have suffered under other railway contractors will also require adjustment. Nor can any different rule be adopted with regard to railway contracts from that which is held to apply to all other public works, and to carry the principle out uniformly might lead to very awkward complications, nor would it act favourably to the interests of solvent and *bona fide* contractors. In all public transactions it is necessary to have regard not only to the immediate and visible consequences of any particular act, but to the general and distant consequences of the principle involved, and of the precedent established. It is this which often gives the conclusions of political economy so harsh an appearance, though that which is often condemned as heartlessness is in reality a sensitiveness to the larger consequences which will follow the infraction of a sound principle.

It is clear that there has been something wrong in the system on which some recent contracts have been let. The public has gained nothing in respect of money, and has lost a good deal in respect of time. But the Government is bound down by a resolution of the Assembly to put all works up to public competition, and to accept the lowest tender. The object of this compulsion is to secure fair play. In the absence of a fixed rule there is of course indefinite scope for favouritism, and the Government is not supposed to be free enough from the spirit of corruption to be able to resist the temptation. But, at the same time, the effect of the rule is to lead to the acceptance of tenders, which will obviously lead to a break down in the contract, and a delay of the work. The only compensation is to be found in the forfeit payable by the sureties, but this is often more nominal than real, for the sureties often prove as worthless as the contractor. It is a difficult and delicate thing for the Government to determine the amount of credit due to the person whose name is offered as a surety, and the tendency is naturally rather to trust too much than to trust too little.

The plan adopted in Victoria has some advantages, namely, the payment of a deposit by the contractor in proportion to the amount of the contract. The principal objection offered to this plan is, that it limits the number of contractors by shutting out those who have no means. But this is really no great hardship. To carry out a contract efficiently and in good time requires the possession or the command of proportionate capital. This condition is as essential as the possession of the requisite amount of skill; and no one, therefore, is entitled to complain that, being incompetent to the proper performance of certain work, he is practically debarred from the opportunity of trying.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

BRAIDWOOD.

Tuesday, 4 p.m.

THE Escort takes 1891 oz. 12 dwts. 4 grs. gold.

Tuesday, 8·30 p.m.

GOLD-FIELDS ELECTION.

	Wilson.	Cooper.
Araluen	178	43
Major's Creek	57	0
Little River	136	0

KIANDRA.

Tuesday, 3 p.m.

Kiandra	54	30

BENDEMEER.

Tuesday, 5 p.m.

The late storm did considerable damage to stations a short distance from here. At one place, in a space of five miles large trees were uprooted.

Nothing more of bushrangers.

Weather extremely hot.

MELBOURNE.

Tuesday, 7.30

Gale approaching. A hurricane was blowing from midnight to midday from N.W. Several ships in the bay dragged their anchors, but no casualties are reported.

Tobacco sold well. Malt at 6s. 7½d per bushel. Teas, low; congous maintained previous rate. An advance at wool sales.

Balclutha (s.), from Sydney, arrived.

ADELAIDE.

Tuesday, 8 p.m.

The Rangatira (s.) sailed for Sydney yesterday, at 4.30.

ARRIVED.—Irene, from London; and Malay, from Glasgow.

Private letters state that the Rev. Mr. Landells, of Regent Park chapel, London, is likely to come to Melbourne, having been invited by the Baptists.

At Parr and Luxmore's third wool sale, good prices were offered.

Burton's circus opened, last night, with a good attendance.

Margaret Thompson cleared with wheat and flour for Sydney.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—The City Coroner held an inquiry yesterday, which had reference to an illegitimate child, the offspring of a servant woman, named Jane Campbell. The child was born yesterday morning, and with respect to it the Coroner found that the "deceased female infant had not arrived at maturity, and was born dead."

ADAM AND EVE.—A large oil painting on the subject of Adam and Eve, by a colonial artist named Bedford, is now on view at a house in George-street South, near the Haymarket, opposite to Mr. Isaacs' china warehouse. The picture is the original composition of a self-taught artist, and, as such, possesses no inconsiderable merit. The primeval pair are represented as being together in the Garden of Eden, at noon, when they were called upon by the voice of the Deity. The face of Eve has a very pleasing expression. Mr. Bedford was, we understand, for many years a resident at Newcastle, and has been lately exhibiting his picture in that city and at Maitland.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—Yesterday evening Dr. E. B. Bowman (of King-street), delivered an interesting and instructive lecture, at the Mechanics' School of Arts, Pitt-street, on "Glimpses of the Zoological and Intellectual History of Man." There was a tolerably numerous audience present, who frequently interrupted the lecturer by cordial manifestations of applause. Dr. Bowman began with a short statement of his subject, explaining that he proposed to treat of man in the twofold aspect of an animal and purely intellectual being, and from that he passed on to define what an animal was—as contradistinguished from any individual member of the vegetable kingdom. Still further laying down premises for the main subject of his discourse, the lecturer proceeded to describe leading features of the animal and vegetable kingdoms, pointing out, in simple and well chosen language, their principal grounds of difference in regard to internal structure and modes of existence. He contrasted animal existence in its simplest form—that of *protozoa*—with vegetable existence, in which there was neither nervo-muscular action nor a digestive system. Animal life in its various phases—such as those displayed by mammals, birds, reptiles, fishes, molluscs, and insects—had been scientifically classified as vertebrata, mollusca, articulata, radiata, and protozoa. At one end of this animal kingdom was man—the noblest of all animals—and at the other a mere microscopic point endowed with life. The lecturer then gave his audience a short and able dissertation upon what life was,—entered into a variety of instructive details of animal organism, and described all the chief gradations of animal existence in eloquent and forcible language. The lecturer vindicated science from the aspersions of the ignorant and the prejudiced, and showed that a reverent study of God in his works was of all things most likely to establish men in their belief in the Creator, who had made man, the great archetype of nature. The remainder of the lecture was occupied with an elaborate analysis of man—zoologically and intellectually, and pointed out a variety of striking instances which marked the exalted isolation of the human species. A vote of thanks was awarded at the conclusion of the lecture.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an old man, name not known, was found floating on the water at the Circular Quay by a waterman, named Richards, on Monday afternoon. The corpse was near the Severn, a vessel lying at the western side of the quay, and, having been brought to the wharf, it was removed by constable Little to the dead-house. The body was dressed in a striped shirt, two pairs of trousers, worsted waistcoat, and boots; some of the underclothing bore the mark of the Parramatta Benevolent Asylum. In one of deceased's pockets 9½d. was found, some biscuit in another, and ½d. in one of his boots. It is supposed that he had lived by begging. Yesterday the city coroner held an inquest respecting the matter, but it had not been ascertained who the deceased was, nor was it known how he fell into the water. Dr. Hamilton examined the body, which he described as that of a man aged about sixty or seventy years. There was a good deal of hair on his head and face; he was nearly toothless, and one eye was wanting. The body had been in the water five or six days. There were no marks of violence on it, and the witness was of opinion that death had resulted from suffocation by drowning. Jury's verdict—"Deceased was found drowned; but how he got into the water we have no evidence to say."

GOULBURN.—The Act 16th Victoria, No. 23, for preventing cattle being driven through populous towns and places, except within certain hours, has been extended to the town of Goulburn.

JUVENILE NIGHT AT THE PRINCE OF WALES.—The gorgeous burlesque entitled "The King of the Peacocks," will be produced this evening, commencing at eight o'clock. It is made the first part of the entertainment, to enable the juveniles to leave by a quarter to ten o'clock.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE ON THE SOUTH HEAD ROAD.—The premises occupied by Mr. Francis Larter as a draper's shop, on the Old South Head Road, were last night destroyed by fire. The shop, a wooden erection, situated between Riley and Crown streets, consisted of three rooms on the ground floor, and the stock in them consisted of drapery goods and glass shades. The fire originated in the left window of the shop. The gas in the window was lighted, it is understood, at about half-past seven o'clock, and a quarter of an hour afterwards some muslin goods exposed in the window caught fire, owing it is thought to a sudden increase of gas in the pipe. Mr. Larter was in the shop at the time, and on seeing the blaze he immediately seized some garment at hand and sought to extinguish the flame. His efforts, however, were unsuccessful, as the ceiling of the shop—formed of pine boards, glazed with turps and varnish—quickly ignited and communicated the flame to all parts of the room. A lad was at the rear of the premises, and Mrs. Larter was outside the shop when the misfortune was first noticed. Mr. Larter and two or three other persons from the street made some frantic endeavours to extinguish the fire and save the goods, but, beyond dragging out a few rolls of matting through the other window, which they did with personal danger, their exertions were fruitless. The articles hanging from the ceiling, and disposed about the shop, were fired with astonishing rapidity, and, as they became encircled by the flames, presented a strange and hideous appearance to the onlookers in the street. Scarcely five minutes had elapsed before the inside of the building was one sheet of fire, which then came hissing out at the front, and ran along the woodwork and shingling on the roof. Owing to the dryness of the weather and the inflammable nature of the stock-in-trade and dwelling, the combustion was very rapid. The fire burned so fiercely that the awning posts in front of the place became ignited, and for some minutes it was scarcely possible for the crowd of bystanders, who now thronged the roadway and all the approaches, to bear the scorching heat which was emitted. The houses which adjoin are much higher than was the one occupied by Mr. Larter, and thus the brick walls on either side of the burning building formed barriers to the further extension of the fire, although from the way in which the flames swept along them, it was feared that they too would be consumed. The inmates, assisted by the police and others, hastily began to remove their property, but the danger was soon over, as the roof fell in, and the fire had then exhausted itself by the combustion of all ignitable materials. Mr. senior-sergeant Rawlinson and a number of police from the Darlinghurst station were early at the fire, and besides keeping order, rescuing and protecting property, &c., they had the fire plugs opened ready for the firemen when they arrived. Mr. Inspector Read, with some other officers, and a number of men from the different divisions of the city police were also present. Owing to the rapid destruction of the place, the engines could not be brought up in time to be of much service. An engine of the Insurance Brigade was the first to arrive, and it was stationed at the corner of Crown-street, but owing to a deficient supply of water, the men had for the most part of the time to resort to the use of buckets, the water being obtained from residents in the neighbourhood. The engine of No. 1 Volunteers quickly followed, and got to work with a copious supply of water in Burton-street. The small engine of No. 2 Volunteers and another engine of the Insurance Brigade followed next, and likewise took up position in Burton-street. The large engine of No. 2 Volunteers was also brought up, but it was not necessary for it to be got to work. A pony and cart, which were at the back of the premises, were fortunately extricated, but all else was burnt up; and by half-past eight o'clock nothing but smouldering embers and a few charred joists was to be seen. After the fire had been extinguished, Mr. Bown succeeded in recovering from under the ashes some of the account-books, but it is doubtful whether they can be deciphered; there were some bank-notes and silver in the cash-box, the money however was not discovered. Although Mr. Larter's stock was insured in the Liverpool and London and in the Sydney Fire Insurance companies, his loss is estimated at a considerable sum in excess of the amount covered by his policies. The house was the property of Mr. James Porter, of Waverley. It was not insured. It was a fortunate circumstance that the wind which had been blowing very strongly all day lulled shortly before the occurrence of the fire, or otherwise it is probable more serious damage would have resulted. An inquest respecting the fire will be held, probably, to day.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT IN CUMBERLAND-STREET.—A serious accident occurred last night in Cumberland-street. During the last few days there have been a number of large stones thrown down on each side of the street close by the Argyle cutting, near where a bridge is being built, which stones scarcely allowed sufficient room for conveyances to pass. Last evening it was observed that the road had been stopped by throwing long poles across the street at two places, but the necessity of placing lights on them appears to have been neglected. About half-past nine, Mr. Flood, the owner of a patent safety, was driving up Cumberland-street to his house. He approached the bridge without seeing the obstructions across the roadway, and his horse ran against the poles. Becoming frightened, it bolted over the first obstruction, and on coming to the second heap of stones Mr. Flood was thrown out, and rendered insensible. The horse, however, galloped furiously down Cumberland-street, crossed the end of George-street, and turned into the narrow lane leading to Dawes' Point. The affrighted animal, still harnessed to the safety, plunged headlong into the deep water of the harbour and was drowned. Both horse and cab sank instantly. Mr. Flood was seriously, but not dangerously hurt. The loss he has sustained is great, as the horse was a valuable one.

SOUTHERN GOLD-FIELDS ELECTION.

THE following are the returns from different polling places received by telegram from our correspondent up to last night:—

		Wilson.		Cooper.
Young ...	...	273	......	7
Seven Mile Rush ...	...	106	......	1
Wombat ...	...	50	......	1
Twelve Mile Rush ...	...	67	......	1
Kiandra ...	...	54	......	6
Araluen ...	...	178	......	30
Major's Creek	...	57	......	43
Little River	...	136	......	0
Total ...	...	921	......	0
				66

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. C. MARTYN.—At the Camperdown Yards, at 2 o'clock, Horses.

MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Phaeton, Dogcart, Harness, &c.

MR. S. WOOLLER.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Drays, Carts, Harness.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN.—At his Mart, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, Furniture, Pianofortes, Fancy Goods.

MESSRS. BRADLEY AND NEWTON.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Carriage Trimmings, Boots and Shoes, Porter, Brandy, &c., &c.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, Hams, Teas, Electro-plated Ware, Ale, Sherry.

MESSRS. RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Book Debts in the Estate of Thompson, Symonds, and Co.

MR. J. LAZARUS.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Drapery, Clothing Shawls, Hats, Cap, Waggon Canvas, &c.

MR. C. TEAKLE.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Drapery, Slops, Muslin Goods, &c.

MR. W. DEAN.—At the Argyle Stores, at half-past 10 o'clock, Scotch Seed Oats; at the Stores of Messrs. Smith and Etheredge, Bank Court, King-street, at a quarter to 11 o'clock, Drapery, Fancy Goods, Slops, &c. on the premises of Messrs. H. Machen and Co., Mort's-buildings, at 11 o'clock, Wines, Spirits, Beers, &c.

MR. T. DAWSON.—At the Victoria Yards, Petersham, at half-past 2 o'clock, Fat Cattle.

MESSRS. ALEXANDER MOORE and CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Clothing, Watches, Boots, &c.

FITZROY WARD.—A meeting was held last night, at the Victoria Hotel, South Head Road, to devise the surest means to place Mr. Butler in the Municipal Council as alderman for the above ward. The meeting was well attended, there being upwards of 200 persons present. Mr. Miller was voted to the chair, and, having introduced Mr. Butler, who made a lengthy speech, was received with much cheering; after which Mr. Butler was proposed by Mr. Constable, and seconded by Mr. Harmer, being supported by several other gentlemen—the resolution was put and carried unanimously. At the termination of the meeting a vote of thanks was [illegible] to the chairman.

ELECTION FOR DENISON WARD.—A meeting of the electors of Denison Ward was held last night, at the Burrangong Hotel, Haymarket. There were about sixty gentlemen present. Mr. Selby was called to the chair, and began the business by reading the advertisement convening the meeting. The chairman having recapitulated the proceedings of a previous gathering, Mr. Guy stated that he had in the interim waited upon Captain Bloomfield, of the Albion Wharf, and, that gentleman having consented to [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] to the loadstone—that is to say attraction. The water is contained in the iron moulds lined with tin, and placed in a refrigerator which has previously been frozen. The same pressure of cold is kept up throughout the process, varying from twelve to nineteen below zero. The colour of the ice is very brilliant and there is no taste, there being no collusion between the gas by which the artificial cold is generated, and the water subjected to treatment. The temperature can be reduced so low as to create a snowy appearance, but of course this is not desirable with respect to ice consumed as an article of luxury. Two blocks placed together in a room in which the temperature is moderate, say sixty degrees, would maintain the *freezing point*. This ice can be manufactured almost at a nominal cost, but of course its cheapness to the purchaser would be regulated by the extent and steadiness of the consumption. The agents are Messrs. Harts and Waters, of Little Collins-street East, who, we think, ought forthwith to command an extensive trade in this very desirable article. The block under exhibition is not to be distinguished from natural ice, it is destitute of air cells and the waste is no greater than the important article which it ought entirely to supersede. By this process blocks can be produced of any size, at the discretion of the consumer.—*Melbourne Herald*, November 12.

CRICKET: THE AUSTRALIAN ELEVEN.—We felt it incumbent upon us, some time since (having the interest of the parties mainly concerned thoroughly at heart), to warn those of our professional friends who contemplated so important a step as a trip to Australia, against entering too hastily into an engagement, the issue of which appeared to us involved in doubt to a certain extent, and the progress of which, up to the arrival of the mail which brought a remittance from George Marshall of £600, was duly chronicled by us. Certain facts have come to our knowledge within the past few days which by no means tend to improve matters. We have no desire whatever to throw cold water upon our adventurous cricketers' expedition, but deem it right to state that the final arrangements have not yet been made, and we are informed that the £600 advanced by Marshall has to be repaid on their arrival in the colony; they have also to keep themselves and defray all travelling and other expenses during the whole period, and what is of still more importance, will have to find their way back to Old England as best they may. We understand the Eleven are to take the gate money at all matches, and we presume are to pay the professionals engaged to play against them and to bear all the incidental expenses, as no other specific arrangement seems to have been entered into; at least, if such is the case, the players generally are ignorant of it themselves, as, indeed, they appear to be of the precise terms of the contract entered into on their behalf by their captain, George Parr. We have heard some of the Eleven express themselves in favour of a "commonwealth," and such indeed seems to be the most equitable way of proceeding. Our friends should weigh well the chances of getting back to the old country in time for the London season of 1864 before they quit their native shores on this long and perilous journey.—*Sporting Life*.—It is stated in *Bell's Life in London*, of September 20th, that Mortlock has declined to come to Australia.

BUSH FIRES.—Last night there were a number of bush fires on the North Shore, apparently between Middle Harbour and Lane Cove. The fires were visible in Sydney, and from the extent of the reflection on the horizon it is supposed that the conflagration was somewhat considerable.

THE ATROCITY ON THE DOGTRAP ROAD.—The police, yesterday, apprehended a man on suspicion that he was the perpetrator of the outrage committed on the Dogtrap Road on Saturday afternoon, but his innocence being satisfactorily established, he was liberated.

THE FARM AND THE BUSH.—Since the new moon, which came in on the evening of Wednesday last, a very agreeable change has taken place in the temperature of the atmosphere and the general condition of the weather. The cold and wet days, of which everyone must have had enough, have been succeeded by dry, warm, and otherwise seasonable weather. We fear, however, that the spring has been too backward for the early sown wheat, and also for much of the potatoes that have been planted, especially those set in low land liable to flood. In some choice places there may be a crop for Christmas, but generally speaking we must look for a failure. The forest, unquestionably, presents a splendid sight in its new coat of verdure. And we may fully anticipate an abundant supply both of fat cattle and sheep during this summer and autumn. The blossoms on the fruit trees look healthy, and it is to be hoped that no mishap will arise to deprive us of a plentiful crop.—*Tass Courier*.

OPHIR GOLD.—A splendid sample of Ophir gold, weighing about 90 ounces, and consisting mostly of nuggets varying from an ounce to a pound, was sold to the Bank of New South Wales, on Saturday week. It was obtained at Sheep Station Point.—*Western Examiner*, November 14th.

IMPORTANT Sale of Drapery, Slops, Muslins, Ribbons, &c., &c., This Day.—We are requested by Mr. Charles Teakle to invite the attention of the trade to his unreserved sale of drapery, slops, ribbons, muslins, &c., this day, at his rooms, to commence at 11 o'clock. No reserve. See advertisements.—ADV.

BOOTS and Shoes, Chamois Skins.—On account of whom it may concern.—We are requested by Messrs. Bradley and Newton to direct special attention to their sale of the above goods, this day, at their rooms, 239, George-street, commencing precisely at half-past 10 sharp. Buyers attend.—ADV.

DUMPHY'S XXX Porter, in Pints and Quarts.—On account of whom it may concern.—We are requested to direct the attention of the trade to Bradley and Newton's sale, this day, of 100 cases of the above, just landed in splendid condition, ex W. W. Smith. For particulars see advertisements.—ADV.

THUMB Blue, Brandy in quarter-casks, &c.—Grocers and others are requested to attend Bradley and Newton's sale, this day, at their rooms, 239, George-street, commencing precisely at half-past 10 o'clock.—ADV.

AUCTION Sales This Day.—Mr. W. Dean requests us to direct attention to his very important sales, this day, as follows: At the Argyle Stores, at half-past 10 o'clock, damaged Scotch oats; at Messrs. Smith and Etheredge's stores, Bank-court, King-street, at half-past 10 o'clock, continuation of great sale of drapery; at 11 o'clock prompt, at Mort's Buildings, Pitt-street, stock-in-trade of wines, spirits, and beer, in the insolvent estate of Messrs. H. Machen and Co.—ADV.

SABBATH SCHOOL UNION.

A SOCIAL gathering, to inaugurate a Society to be called the Sydney Sabbath School Union, was held last evening at the Temperance Hall, which was well fitted with all the conveniencies for such a reunion. About three hundred persons were seated at the tea tables, which were supplied with excellent beverages, and every description of viand suited to such repasts. The tables were served in an admirable manner, and when they were cleared the assemblage resolved itself into a public meeting.

Mr. W. LOVE, M.L.A., was called upon to preside, and, after a hymn and prayer, he read letters of apology and reasons for non-attendance from Dr. Moon, the Rev. S. C. Kent, and Mr. Caldwell. On introducing the subject for consideration, he said he thought such a union had been much needed, that Sabbath scholars and teachers had been too much isolated, and did not encourage each other as they ought to do. He hoped the institution they were now met to inaugurate would be carried out thoroughly, and that it would prove an efficient and permanent union. There were similar unions in Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania. The objects of the union were to stimulate and encourage Sabbath school teachers to greater exertions in the promotion of religious education; secondly, by mutual communication, to improve the methods of instruction; and thirdly, to assist the formation of Sabbath schools in those places where they were most wanted. There were thousands of children in Sydney who employed the Sabbath in vicious amusements or actual sin, many of whom might be gathered into schools, and be taught their duty to God, by sending out bands of young men to induce them to come to hear the truth taught. It appeared by the last report that there were 410 Sabbath schools, and 25,000 scholars in the colony, but if one-fifth of the whole population attended these schools there would be 70,000 scholars, so that many more might attend who no doubt spend their Sabbath in a way that led them not to God. He hoped this union would be productive of much good, that it would be the means of bringing together teachers and superintendents throughout the colony, and induce such a Christian feeling of brotherhood among them as would sustain and stimulate each and all to exertion in the cause of the Redeemer.

Mr. E. RAMSAY, of Balmain, explained that the union would make provision for that portion of the district of Sydney which he feared had been very much, if not totally, neglected. He had gone on the Sabbath days into the lower portions of the neighbourhood and found hundreds of children whose souls seemed to be wholly uncared for by their parents; they were usually engaged in such pursuits as would draw tears from the eyes of a Christian parent or Sabbath school teacher. No doubt such a union as was now inaugurated would be in a position to claim these young ones from their parents, so as to bring them under the attention of Christian friends, who would bring them on the Sabbath within the hearing of God's Word. If the union did no other good, it could organise bands of teachers to go out and rescue these children from a Satanical influence. He would on this occasion draw attention to the advisability of forming a Sabbath School Alliance for the promotion of teachers, and raising them to a higher status. He conclude [illegible] ressing the pleasure he felt in seeing so good a work successf [illegible] augurated.

The Rev. Dr. STEEL moved the first resolution, "That, notwithstanding the number of existing Sabbath schools, there still remains a vast amount of spiritual destitution and ignorance in this city; it is therefore one of the highest objects of the Union to appoint teachers to schools already existing, or to establish schools in neglected localities." He felt a peculiar privilege and high honour in being permitted to take a part in the proceedings of this night; and he could only wish to have seen a larger number of his rev. brethren on the platform. There was no class of workers in the Christian church on which the ministers of Christ ought to look with deeper interest or stronger affection than the Sabbath school teachers. He believed the inauguration of a movement like this would give a commanding interest and lasting benefit, both with reference to teachers themselves and to the future conduct of Sabbath schools in the colony. The time had fully come for such a union; there was great need for it, in order that teachers might be brought together,—give each other material countenance and fellowship, and strengthen each others hands, so as to make them more efficient for their work. Seeing so many before him whom he supposed to be engaged in this work, he felt as one of a great company—one of a phalanx,—for whose honour and credit each was bound to exert himself. The union of hearts was the grand influence that led to the union of hands, and when united, each one, like the soldier in a regiment, was bound to fight manfully for the honour of his corps. But there was another point. The union was not merely an element of charity, courage, and strength, but of efficiency. He would have Sunday school teachers to know that day school teachers were rising in efficiency, and were under the eye of those who took care that they were disciplined and well qualified for their work. If, therefore, the Sunday school teacher was not able to instruct and interest the children, they would doubtless draw comparisons between their Sunday school and day school teachers. It was not enough that the teacher should be serious, though that was necessary; but that he should have a Christian character was as necessary as that he should have the power of speech. There were many points of efficiency that were not home born but home bred, and he held that this union would be one of the best means of understanding each others defects and copying each others virtues. Through it the teachers might be instructed in the duties they had to perform on the Sabbath day, and in this way it would become a sort of college for teachers. When he saw the large company before him who were engaged in instructing the young in the city and suburbs, he felt that there ought to be some means of instructing teachers to make them efficient in their work. (Cheers.) He supposed there were some ministers in the city who could and would take charge of some of the higher branches of learning for the benefit of this class; and he did not like, any more than the previous speaker, that there should be latent talent amongst ministers unemployed than there should be among the congregation. (Hear, hear.) Instruction might be given in Biblical knowledge and in the history of the Jews, embracing also the evidences of our belief and clear views of the dogmatic teaching of the Gospel. Were this done he thought they would see increased efficiency in their schools. We had the talent, it should be given employment. There were a great many classes of minds among the children of our Sunday schools; and when they considered that the position of the children in the church and in the world to come was to be influenced by the teaching in the Sunday school, they could not be too earnest nor too anxious in their efforts on the Sabbath day. If the minister required so much preparation for the spiritual instruction of his flock, how necessary was it that the teacher should spend a portion of his time in preparation for his labours in his class. He thought also that the Union would increase the mutual respect of the teachers for each other, and cause them to be careful not to interfere in any way with each other's schools. Sectarian influences were apt to have play even among Sunday school teachers; but when they were brought face to face with each other they were led to think more of their common Christianity than their sectarian differences. (Hear, hear.) He did not think it was fair for teachers in one school to get away children who were being taught in another place. When, in their canvass for children, they found that those children of whom they were inquiring went to a certain school they would only be too glad to know that they attended any school. Then there would be union of action. Having a mutual respect for each other, they could pledge themselves not to increase the number of their children by any others than those who were not accustomed to attend any school. He thought every school should have its company of visitors, and every school be constantly forming new classes to make up for those who were leaving. A few years ago, when he was residing in Manchester, an effort was made by all the Evangelical sects to bring in those children who did not attend any school, and for this purpose the whole of the city was canvassed. In the first place there was an address to the congregations inviting the members of the Churches to come forward as visitors, then there was an address to parents inviting them to send their children to school, and then there was an address to the children themselves; so that every one, from the Bishop on his episcopal throne down to the humble Methodist, was doing something to forward the good work. (Hear, hear.) Now, he thought one of the first efforts of the Union should be to find out how many children in the city were attending Sabbath schools, and having done this to bring them to the nearest school, and if there were none convenient then establish local schools. It was difficult to get children to go a long way to school. He found his congregation was composed of persons who came from all parts of Sydney, from Waverley, Pyrmont, and the North Shore; and to accommodate the children of those of his congregation who resided at Pyrmont they had started a branch school in Pyrmont, and already there were 100 children attending it. (Cheers.) He had stood on the spot in the city of Gloucester where Robert Raikes established the first Sunday school, but they must remember that he paid the teachers. Soon afterwards, however, an assemblage of young men in that city resolved that voluntary Sabbath schools should be established in that city; and now the teachers of these voluntary Sabbath schools were numbered by hundreds and thousands throughout the civilised world. He believed that this Union would be the means of having every Protestant child in the city brought into a Sabbath school. And when the success of this Union was established it would spread to Maitland, Newcastle, and other places. He found the Union was named the Sabbath School Union of Sydney; he should have preferred it the Sabbath School Union of New South Wales. To those present he would say they were engaged in a noble undertaking, as they were seeking to train up children in the admonition of the Lord. With untiring effort and unceasing prayer there was no doubt but that they would be blessed in their work, and that after the toils of life were over they would have a rich vineyard in Heaven. He had much pleasure in moving the resolution. (Cheers.)

Mr. B. SHORT seconded the resolution, and in doing so observed that if nothing further was effected by the Union than the annual gathering of such a number of teachers as he saw before him, to drink tea together, and to listen to such stirring addresses as that to which they had just listened, then it would not have been established in vain. (Hear, hear.) It was impossible to estimate the value of Sabbath schools. It was in a Sabbath school that he received impressions which resulted in his conversion. It was only the other day that he received a note from a young person who had recently left the school with which he was connected, and had gone into the bush to live, and in this she expressed her thankfulness that she had given her heart to God before she left the school, as there was very little probability of her doing so in her present situation. He thought teachers were hardly up to the mark; they were depending too much upon future results, and not sufficiently anxious for present success. The teachers should remember that half the population died before the age of eighteen, and should believe God's Word, wherein it is said, "Now is the accepted time, now is the day of salvation." Then the resolution spoke of the spiritual destitution in the city. It was only the other day one of the city missionaries was telling him something about the sins of the city, and he found that many of the children were trained to pick pockets. Well, this Union contemplated the visiting of all the lanes and alleys in the city, with a view to the rescue of those poor children who never entered a Sabbath school nor a place of worship. In the city of London a canvass, similar to that which was contemplated here, was made on one occasion, and in one Sunday several thousand children were brought to the Sabbath schools. He hoped a similar result would follow here. He feared that in some cases a want of success on the part of the teacher was occasioned by the fact that, although he spoke to the children about their sins and the Saviour, he never felt the power of the Gospel in his own heart. One of the first essentials to the success of the teacher was practical godliness. He had much pleasure in seconding the resolution.

The Rev. Mr. SEABORNE, in rising to propose the second resolution, said he felt a great interest in union in general. It was his pleasure to have been present at the formation in England of the Evangelical Alliance. He had been present and taken part in the Presbyterian Union in Victoria, and also in that in this colony. He also took very great interest in Sabbath-school union. Other speakers had talked about their recollections of eminent men in connection with Sunday-schools. Now he could remember Lloyd and Stoneman; and he had known Althans intimately and lovingly for more than twenty years; he had often toiled and laboured with him, and enjoyed his prayers and his conversation. He had always felt the deepest interest in Sabbath-school operations. Since he was seven years old he had been connected with Sabbath-schools, either as a child or a teacher, an officer or a minister. He held that the minister was the head of the Sabbath-school, and that the Sabbath-school was part of the institutions of the Church. It had been his happiness to be brought up with the Rev. Dr. Fletcher, and he had heard that distinguished minister address an assemblage of eight thousand children in Finsbury chapel. The happiest part of his life had been spent in the Sabbath-school; he had often looked forward and counted the days till he could be surrounded by his associates there. He could not but wonder that a Sabbath-school Union had never been established in Sydney before. He did not know why the name of Sydney should have been associated with the Union; the effect of which would be that those who lived in the bush would have nothing to do with it. It ought to be a Union of the whole colony;—he liked comprehensive unions. A glorious future for the colony was this inauguration. This Union was not one merely for the purpose of buying books at the cheapest rate, or of improving the minds of the teachers, but it presupposed that the Union was composed of Christian men, and was founded on Scriptural principles. He would recommend, as the groundwork of the Union, the motto of the French Republic—Liberty, Fraternity, and Equality. He much approved of the idea of a Teachers' College, and should like to see one established under the presidency of Dr. Steel; it might become a seminary for ministers. He wished his friends God speed in this work. (Cheers.) He would conclude by moving the following resolution: "It is further the object of this institution to stimulate and encourage Sabbath-school teachers to greater exertion, and to improved methods of instruction by meeting for united prayer and mutual improvement, and to induce those not at present engaged in other departments of Christian labour to join in this work."

Captain WILLIAMS seconded the resolution, which entirely met with his approval. He was one of those who believed that the promise of the Saviour to give power to his disciples applied just as much at the present day as it did in the early days of Christianity. It was a most important thing that we should look for this power; otherwise our words would have no impression on the minds of those we addressed. Let Sabbath School teachers only possess this power, and he did not hesitate to say that they would have a hundredfold greater influence than they would by any other means. He agreed to some extent with his friends the teetotalers; but he wanted not only to see men total abstainers from the intoxicating cup, but to have this power, so that the whole root of the disease should be taken away. (Cheers.)

The resolution was then put and carried.

The Rev. R. HIBBARD moved the third resolution, remarking that he hoped it would be carried into execution. It was as follows:—"Considering the objects and advantages of a Sabbath School Union, all Sabbath school teachers are invited and urged to join in this union, both for their own profit and for the good of others."

The resolution having been seconded by a gentleman in the body of the hall, was put and carried unanimously.

The Rev J. B. M'CURE, in a brief speech, moved the following resolution:—"This Union urges upon the attention of Sabbath school teachers the importance and necessity of earnest, believing, importunate, and united prayer for the special operation of the Holy Spirit in the human heart, to give saving efficacy to evangelical instruction."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. T. GRIFFITHS, and on being put to the meeting was unanimously carried.

A vote of thanks was then given to the Chairman; after which the doxology was sung, the benediction pronounced, and the meeting separated.

NEW ZEALAND.

FURTHER PAPERS RELATIVE TO THE WAITARA.

No. 1.

Copy of Despatch from His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G., to Governor Sir George Grey, K.C.B.:—

Downing-street, 25th August, 1863.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge your despatch No. 56, of the 27th May, enclosing a Proclamation by which you announced the abandonment of the purchase of the land at the Waitara, which was offered for sale to the Government in 1859, and conditionally accepted by your predecessor.

I thought it my duty to convey to you at once by the last mail my approval of the course which you had then resolved to take; and I now proceed to address you more fully upon the subject, with reference especially to your Despatch No. 59, of the 24th April, and the communications between yourself and your Ministers which it enclosed.

The facts upon which you mainly ground the important decision at which you have arrived, and which, strange to say, have only now been discovered by your personal enquiries, and by Teira's admissions to the Native Minister (Mr. Dillon Bell) appear to be these:—1. That W. King's residence on the disputed land upon the South bank of the Waitara was not merely, as had been always represented by the sellers, by permission of Teira's father, but in virtue of an arrangement made by all that section of the Ngatiawa tribe, for the sake of defence against the Waikatos. 2. That a large number of natives, between 200 and 300, were living upon the block at the time when it was offered for sale, whose dwellings and cultivations were destroyed when possession was taken by the military. 3. That Teira, as he now asserts, never intended to sell the pahs, one of which was in his own occupation, and did intend to except from sale a reserve of 200 acres, although no such reserve was named in the deed of sale, as ought to have been done.

I proceed to explain to you the effect which these statements have produced upon my mind, both with respect to the transactions of 1859-60 and the measure which you have now adopted.

If it be true that a number of families were residing upon and cultivating portions of the land offered for sale (variously estimated at from ten to 120 acres out of the 980 acres which formed the "Block,") I have no doubt but that Governor Gore Brown and his Ministers, upon discovering the fact, would have carefully reserved and respected such portions, in accordance with the invariable practice of the New Zealand Government, or even have refused to have any further dealings with parties who, like Teira and the other sellers, had been guilty of concealing from the Governor so important a circumstance. If again they had been aware that W. King had established his residence on the south bank of the Waitara in virtue of a general tribal arrangement for purposes of defence, this fact might have formed an important element in their decision, as to whether the purchase could properly and safely be proceeded with. On the whole, I agree with you that your predecessor, if he had been in possession of these facts, would not have committed himself to the purchase, and I am clearly of opinion that he would not have been justified in doing so. The information, indeed, which you now supply converts into a certainty the doubts which I expressed in my Despatch of November 27th, 1860, and upon other occasions as to the prudence of the policy pursued by Governor Browne and his Ministers, with an evident want of sufficient knowledge of the case, as well as of foresight of the consequences, though with fair and upright intentions, while it lessens the serious difficulty of abandoning a publicly declared determination in the face of armed opposition.

I have said so much as to the propriety and prudence of the Waitara purchase. But I must add, on the other hand, that my view of the justice of exerting military force against W. King and his allies remains unchanged. That Chief's conduct, from first to last, still seems to me to have been inconsistent with any degree of submission to the Queen's sovereignty over New Zealand. In February, 1859, before the Waitara question arose, he had given notice to the Governor that he would allow no land to be sold within a district extending forty miles north of the European boundary at Taranaki, an interdict of a rebellious character, to which the reasons now or formerly alleged against the Waitara sale can, of course, have no application. In the same way, at the public meeting where Teira offered the land, and during the many months which elapsed before the survey, he gave no reasons for his opposition, he afforded no explanations of it, either such as were provided for him by others at the time, or such as might have been drawn from the statements which you have now conveyed to me. In short, he never assumed any attitude towards the Governor but one of defiance, and, to use the language of Chief Justice Arney in the Legislative Council, never made "any intelligible claim of right to the land, or any other declaration than a declaration of war."

No one can doubt that, had he entered into any peaceable and loyal explanations, they would have been attended to, or that, if the Government survey had been allowed to proceed, the pahs and cultivations would not have been interfered with, or anything done by Government officers inconsistent with the notice given by Governor Browne some months before—"that if any man can prove his claim to any piece of land within the boundary described, such claim would be respected." I dissent, therefore, from the view of the matter conveyed by the language which, in your despatch of the 24th April, you place in the mouth of the natives, viz.:—"That the people of the Waitara, without having been guilty of any crime, were driven at the point of the sword from villages, houses, and homes, which they had occupied for years." The truth being that W. King and his followers brought these consequences upon themselves by their own conduct, and that the latter, far from being evicted (as it were) for the purpose of taking possession of the purchased land, themselves, in the consciousness of hostility, abandoned their pahs, which were only destroyed after hostile acts had been committed by W. King's party, and military operations had actually commenced. Again, with respect to the assertion which you attribute to the Natives, that they fought in the late war simply "for their hearths and homes," and not at all for the maintenance of "Tribal Right," or the "Mana" of the Maori King, or to prohibit the sale of land to the Crown, even by owners desirous to sell, I can only say that the great body of evidence before me, including that of the ardent and able defenders of W. King, to whom the allegations now made seem to have been unknown, makes it impossible for me to accept them as worthy of credit. I hold, therefore, that no injustice—and it is with the question of justice only that I am now dealing—was either intended or done to W. King and his followers by the employment of military force to carry into effect the survey of the Waitara land, for the purpose of ascertaining how much or how little of it was owned by Teira and the others who joined with him in the sale to the Crown. I also believe that in the then state of mind of a portion of the New Zealand Natives, especially those of Taranaki, collision between them and the Government was not to be avoided without great difficulty, rare forbearance, and even tolerance of conduct which, under ordinary circumstances, would be incompatible with the dignity of the Crown.

These convictions, however, do not prevent me from deeply regretting the evils of the late war, and especially so if any of the natives are under the impression that it arose out of an act of injustice committed against them by the Government. I heartily share your anxiety to remove, so far as lies in our power, any such belief for the future, and it was with that hope that I at once signified to you my approval of the course you have taken in relinquishing the completion of the Waitara purchase, without further investigation, even though that course goes beyond what I believe strict justice to require, and is exposed to the dangers pointed out by your responsible advisers. Those dangers are of course increased by the unfortunate chance by which the massacre of Lieutenant Tragett and his men took place, before the announcement of the decision which you had already formed. I am far however from blaming you for the delay caused by the discussions between your Ministers and yourself upon so difficult a question—although it would have been better if the re-occupation of the Tataraimaka Block and the abandonment of the Waitara had been effected at one and the same time—and I entirely concur in your opinion that the subsequent outrage committed by the natives to the south, unconnected apparently with W. King and the Ngatiawas, is not a sufficient reason for not doing what you decided ought to be done at the Waitara.

In conclusion, I have only to express my earnest hope that the decisive success gained by General Cameron and the troops, together with a firm attitude on your part, supported by your Ministers, will make it impossible for the natives to mistake the nature of a policy dictated by the desire to root out a belief in wrong done, and a suspicion of wrong intended against them, which might form an obstacle in the way of their reconcilement with their European fellow-subjects and with their Sovereign.

I have, &c.,
NEWCASTLE.
Governor Sir George Grey, K.C.B.

No. 2.

Copy of Despatch from His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G., to Governor Sir George Grey, K.C.B.

Downing-street, 26th August, 1863.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches No. 50 and 53 of the 14th and 25th of May last, informing me of some particulars which had only just come to your knowledge, in connection with certain murders which were perpetrated amongst themselves by natives in the Taranaki district during the administration of your predecessor, and calling attention to the embarrassing position in which your Government is now placed owing to the general mistrust which is felt by the natives in consequence of the protection enjoyed by the murderers.

Although it is much to be regretted that these murders should have been committed without the punishment of the offenders, it would, I think, be now impossible to abandon the natives, including Ihaia, one of the murderers of Katatore, who fought on the side of the Government during the late war.

It is true that Katatore was caught by his enemies unarmed in consequence of a Government order prohibiting natives from bringing arms into New Plymouth and upon Colonial land; but, on the other hand, Rawiri, whom he killed, was, under the order of the Government, engaged in marking out what he claimed as his own land for sale to the Governor where he was killed, and as Katatore was not meddled with after the deed, it appears to me that it would have been hardly possible to have punished the next consequence of the blood-feud, when Katatore in his turn, fell into the hands of the avenger.

I have, &c.,
NEWCASTLE.
Governor Sir George Grey, K.C.B.

SPORTING.

DONCASTER MEETING.

15TH SEPTEMBER.

THE Great Yorkshire Handicap of 25 sovereigns each, 15 forfeit, and 5 only if declared, &c., with 100 added for 3-year-olds and upwards. Winners extra. St. Leger Course. One mile six furlongs and 132 yards. 86 subscribers, 58 of whom declared.

Lord Stamford's Dulcibella, by Voltigeur—Priestess, 6 years, 7 st. 6 lb (A. Edwards) 1
Mr. Naylor's Drummer Boy, 4 years, 7 st. 5 lbs. (Challoner) ... 2
Mr. T. Hunt's Blithfield, 3 years, 6 st. 12 lbs. (Thomas) ... 3

The Race.—After half a dozen attempts the lot was evenly started, with the exception of Bartar, who was last off, and followed four or five lengths in the rear. Schoolmistress made play, followed by Jack's Alive and Hubert. Dr. Syntax going on fourth and Dulcibella fifth. At the head of the ruck were Drummer Boy and Oldminster, the last two being Blithfield and Barter. After running a quarter of a mile, Schoolmistress was headed by Hubert and Dr. Syntax, the latter lying close to Colonel Towneley's horse, Lady Ripon following the pair, Dulcibella going on fourth, and Schoolmistress fifth. They ran in this order until reaching the mile post, where Lady Ripon beat a retreat, and Barter and Drummer Boy ran into fourth and fifth places, a long way in advance of the ruck, which was headed by Blithfield and Oldminster. Along the wood side Hubert and Drummer Boy raced head and head for the lead, Dulcibella waiting upon the pair close to their heels. Upon entering the straight Dulcibella took up the running, having Blithfield, Oldminster, and Drummer Boy in attendance. The latter challenged at the distance, from which point Lord Stamford's mare came away and won in a canter by three lengths.

THE ST. LEGER DAY.—SEPTEMBER 16.

The contrast presented by the aspect of the gathering on Doncaster Moor within the last few years is a striking one. Through causes which it is unnecessary here to dwell upon, the races had assumed a purely business character. The course was denuded of all those attractions which make Ascot and Goodwood such delightful reunions, and the meeting was rapidly losing the prestige which its past glories flung around it. But a change, going far to re-establish the old order of things has taken place. The zealous co-operation of all well wishers to its prosperity has made Doncaster what it used to be before the springing up of so many provincial meetings—the head-quarters of the Northern Turf. True, its moor does not exhibit, at least in the same form, the galaxy of rank and beauty that fifty years since gladdened the eyes of our forefathers. The Fitzwilliams, the Stanleys, the Vanes, the Saviles, the Dundases, and the Pauletts do not come in the pomp and pride of a coach-and-six, and, with their families and retinue of servants, fill the quiet little town for the week. This railway age has changed all that. Still, the course to-day presented such a spectacle as Goodwood only could rival, and in one particular not exhibit. For here, in addition to the long array of grand seigneurs and ladies of high degree, were the people, in densely-packed ranks, taking as great an interest in "t'Leger" as their betters, and having only the one object before their eyes that had brought many of them such long distances from their homes.

The distress in the North happily no longer tended, as last year it did, to keep back the masses from the manufacturing towns, and the unmistakable type of that class was present in great numbers. A larger assemblage has not been seen on the moors for some years. Nor was the cause that had brought this great assembly together unworthy of such a presence. Though the lot was generally considered rather a moderate one, still they were the progeny of mighty sires, whose fame has been bruited abroad throughout the world. The sons and daughters of the Voltigeur, Newminster, Kingston, and Blink Bonny, descendants of yet more illustrious names, were met to contest for the great prize, as their ancestors had done before them, and in presence of those whose forefathers had witnessed their triumphs and defeat renew the struggle for equine fame.

And that struggle promised to be an exciting one. The changes that the leading favourites had gone through within the last few months, the equivocal position held by Lord Clifden, the unceasing hostility exhibited towards him by so many influential members of the ring, not to mention the mystery attaching to the movements of other horses in the race—all contributed to invest it with an unusual interest. The "shuttlecock," as Lord Clifden had been termed, seemed destined to deserve his name to the last. Yesterday fluctuating from 7 to 6 to 1, he this morning was first favourite at 4 to 1, but a leading book-maker speedily drove him from that position, and Avenger again took the lead. The Ranger was firmer, and was backed for some money at 6 to 1. Previous to the race, however, another change took place, and Lord Clifden was again elected to the premiership, Avenger and The Ranger being respectively at 4½ and 6 to 1. As they were marshalled past the stand in single file, the blooming condition of most of them elicited marked admiration. Lord Clifden looked as well as horse could possibly do. Blue Mantle's style of going was much fancied, and National Guard's appearance won him many friends. Queen Bertha and The Ranger did not command any enthusiastic commendation, and Borealis, though universally admired, was admitted to be too much of a pony for a Leger winner. The start was a bad one for the favourite, he being left full three lengths behind, and in consequence was thought to be entirely out of the race. He, however, showed himself not unworthy of his blood, and Osborne, most judiciously obeying orders, did not hurry him until he got over the hill, when he began to act, and went through his horses in an instant. At the distance he was in front, with Queen Bertha and Borealis alone near him. On they came amid the roar of many voices, and with the gaze of thousands fixed on the struggle. Vainly did Wells call upon Queen Bertha, and Challoner urge on the game little daughter of Blink Bonny. It was not to be, and, amid great cheering, Lord Clifden won in the most gallant style by half a length. It would be useless to attempt a description of the scene after the race, for deafening cheers broke forth as "No. 10" was hoisted as the winner. Lord St. Vincent, naturally overcome with excitement, rushed down from the stand shouting that "Lord Clifden was the best horse in the world," and when he appeared in the betting ring he was greeted with a tremendous ovation. Lord Clifden and Johnny Osborne, when they returned to weigh in, were hailed with immense cheering, hats being thrown up in all directions. Edwin Parr, as he led the horse from the ground, was also enthusiastically congratulated by the crowd.

It was doubtless felt that the race was a triumph over the machinations of the bookmakers, and the illnatured spite of people who libelled the trainer and questioned his ability. Singularly enough, the Marquis, who was second to Caractacus for the Derby, like Lord Clifden, obtained the first place at Doncaster.

The St. Leger Stakes of 25 sovereigns each, for three year-olds; colts, 8 st. 10 lb.; fillies, 8 st. 5 lb. St. Leger Course. 1 mile 6 furlongs and 132 yards. 284 subs.

Lord St. Vincent's Lord Clifden, by Newminster—The Slave, 8 st. 10 lb. (J. Osborne) ... 1
Mr. T. Valentine's Queen Bertha, 8 st. 5 lb. (Wells) ... 2
I'Anson's Borealis, 8 st. 5 lb. (Challoner) ... 3
H. Owen's Golden Pledge, 8 st. 10 lb. Fordham) ... 4

The following also ran:—Light Bob, Clarior, Dr. Syntax, The Serf, Avenger, Jarbicoton, Blondin, Blue Mantle, The Ranger, Prince Lee Boo, Onesander, Cairnesstie, Columbia, National Guard, and Donnybrook. Midgely weighed for Amazonian, whose number was hoisted, but she did not go to the post.

Betting: 100 to 30 against Lord Clifden, 5 to 1 against Avenger, 6 to 1 against The Ranger, 7 to 1 against Queen Bertha, 10 to 1 against Golden Pledge, 100 to 7 against Borealis, 100 to 6 against Blue Mantle, 25 to 1 each against the Serf and Donnybrook, 40 to 1 against Cairnesstie, 40 to 1 against Onesander, and 1000 to 15 against National Guard.

The Race.—After about eight failures, the lot were started at a quarter-before four o'clock, being exactly half an hour behind the appointed time. Blue Mantle, who had once or twice been obstinate in joining his horses, jumped away first, but was almost immediately passed by Dr. Syntax, who was followed by Blue Mantle, Prince Lee Boo going on third, The Serf fourth; Cairnesstie, National Guard, Clarior, and Onesander being at the head of the ruck—Jarnicoton, Blondin, and Lord Clifden, who got badly off, being many lengths in the rear. On rising the hill, Lord Clifden was fully a hundred yards behind, and the ring resounded with derisive shouts about Lord Clifden being beaten. On passing the mile-post, Dr. Syntax held a clear lead of Blue Mantle, who was followed by Prince Lee Boo, Lord Stamford's pair being next, Ranger sixth, Queen Bertha seventh, and Golden Pledge next. Approaching the rifle butts, Lord Clifden, who had hitherto been completely out of the race, rapidly neared his horses, and, with Queen Bertha, Golden Pledge, The Ranger, and Borealis came round the bend with the straight, where The Ranger, at the distance, momentarily held a slight lead, but suddenly dropping back, left Queen Bertha and Lord Clifden in front, Borealis and Golden Pledge striving hard to keep up with the pair. It was clear throughout the struggle that Lord Clifden would win, and, despite the efforts of Wells on Queen Bertha, he failed to close up the gap between them, and Lord Clifden, amidst the most deafening cheers, passed the judge half a length in front of John Scott's mare. Queen Bertha beat Borealis by four lengths, and three lengths in the rear of Mr. Panson's filly finished Golden Pledge. The Ranger was fifth, Avenger sixth, Clarior seventh, Blue Mantle eighth, and the next three were Dr. Syntax, Light Bob, and National Guard. Prince Lee Boo walked in with the crowd. The Ranger broke down, but not badly.

THE CUP DAY.—SEPTEMBER 18.

The Doncaster Cup, value 300 sovereigns; for 3-year-olds and upwards; certain penalties and allowances. Cup course (about 2 miles and 5 furlongs).

Mr. R. C. Naylor's Maccaroni, by Sweetmeat—Jocose, 3 years, 7 st. 7 lbs. (inc. 7 lbs. extra), (Challoner) ... 1
T. Valentine's Queen Bertha, 3 years, 7 st. (inc. 3 lbs. extra), (H. Covey) ... 2
Captain Lane's Blue Mantle, 3 years, 7 st., (J. Grimshaw) ... 3

The following also ran:—Golden Pledge, Drummer Boy, and Rapid Rhone.

Betting: 2 to 1 on Maccaroni, 6 to 1 against Queen Bertha, 8 to 1 against Rapid Rhone, 12 to 1 against Golden Pledge, and 20 to 1 against Blue Mantle.

THE RACE.—Golden Pledge made play, followed by Drummer Boy, Blue Mantle, and Queen Bertha, with Maccaroni—next the rails—alongside the Whitewall mare, while Rapid Rhone brought up the rear. They ran thus past the Stand, and in rounding the turn beyond Maccaroni pulled so hard that Challoner had great difficulty in steering the horse safely round the turn. On entering the St. Leger course the rear lot took closer order, and at the mile-and-a-half post Drummer Boy went up to the leader, Golden Pledge, and forced the pace for his stable companion, Maccaroni. Blue Mantle at this point followed third, Maccaroni and Queen Bertha lying side by side next, and Rapid Rhone still remaining in the rear. Rising the hill Drummer Boy took up the running, Golden Pledge following in his wake. At the mile post the pace was further improved, and Drummer Boy increased his lead to a couple of lengths; Maccaroni and Queen Bertha drawing up to Blue Mantle; Queen Bertha in a few strides further taking third place, at the side of Blue Mantle, Maccaroni following fourth. Approaching the bend into the straight, Maccaroni came on the outside of his horses and took up the running, and Queen Bertha, at the same time passing Blue Mantle, took her place at the side of the Derby winner. To these two the race was confined from the distance, and after an exciting struggle Maccarini won by a length and a half. Blue Mantle, beaten a hundred yards, was third, and the others passed the post at half speed, except Drummer Boy, who walked in.

* * *

The correspondent of the *Times* attached to the Confederate army in Virginia is said to be Lieutenant Butler, of Silistria celebrity.

Two gentlemen and a boatman have performed the perilous feat of sailing from Plymouth to Jersey and back in an open boat.

The manufacturers of the well-known Norwich Gates (in last year's exhibition) have received an order for similar gates for the Pasha of Egypt.

A few days ago the wife of Mr. W. Wallace, a farmer, at Worle, deliberately set herself on fire, and then walked out into the garden, where, before any assistance came, she was so shockingly burnt that her death occurred the same evening.

A young man who is about to start for the New Zealand diggings, is said to be making arrangements for the transport to that place of about 100 cats. It would appear by the last accounts from that quarter, that cats are worth from £1 to £3 each.—*Era.*

Advices from Stockholm announce that the volunteer system, on the model of that in England, is to be introduced into Sweden. The object is, the defence of the national territory, under the hypothesis of the Swedish forces being employed abroad.

The farmers in the south of England are talking about feeding their cattle on wheat, because it is cheaper than anything else. Oilcake is £11 a ton, while wheat is only £9.

Mr. Mason and Mr. Slidell have both been very active of late. The former is bobbing round in Ireland and at seaports, and it is said his visits are not unconnected with Confederate vessels to be dispatched by our enterprising building firms.

A woman, named Ingraham, died in the streets of Strokes town last week, for want of proper nourishment. Strange as it may appear, she had, when searched, the sum of £14 11s. 10d. on her person.

SOCIAL AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

(*Written expressly for the Sydney Morning Herald.*)

Kettering, September 19th, 1863.

THE letter of the Australian correspondent of the London *Times*, which appears in the issue of that paper of the 14th instant, reveals the existence in Sydney, and Australia generally, of a state of feeling which will receive a rude shock from the intelligence brought by the mail which brings you the present letter. So far from the English Government having abandoned their resolve of reviving the system of transportation to Western Australia, they have actually chartered the ship Lord Dalhousie for the purpose of conveying 267 convicts of the very worst class to the shores of your continent. The news came entirely unexpected here, because during the past week or two the transportation question had almost been forgotten by the English public, who, from first to last, have evinced a dislike to be troubled with it in any shape. The fact, however, that a cargo of desperate convicts are about to be embarked for an Australian penal settlement, proves that it would be extremely unwise on the part of the colonies to calculate too much on the abandonment by the English Government of the Australian transportation scheme. Under the pressure of public opinion, the project may be allowed to lie on one side for the present; but, mark me, it will soon be heard of again, certainly not later than the opening of the Parliamentary session next year. It needs no great wisdom to predict this, because it is clear that while our system of penal punishments remains in its present unsatisfactory state, and while the number of criminal cases is daily on the increase, the evils which prompted the thoughtless outcry for the resumption of transportation must become more and more unbearable. The Australians should act with vigour, and show that they are determined not to be played with in this matter, which, after all, is merely an attempt on the part of the Government to shirk the whole question of criminal punishment and reform.

The great social event of the month has been the meeting of the British Association at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. It was a very great success, and has attracted more than usual attention. The speakers who chiefly distinguished themselves were Sir William Armstrong, the inventor of the gun which bears his name; and Mr. Henry Fawcett, of Clare Hall, Cambridge University. Sir William Armstrong's speech, delivered by him as President for the year, has created much interest and discussion in scientific circles, especially those parts of his address in which he alluded to the probable exhaustion, at no very distant period, of our supplies of coal. There is scarcely an Englishman, woman, or child, however ignorant, who cannot comprehend, more or less clearly, that the industrial prosperity of this country depends upon its supplies of coal. Without these, our great seats of manufacturing industry would never have existed. Wherever coal is cheap and plentiful, factories and workshops have started up in all directions, while in those places where it is dear and scarce the sounds of agricultural labour alone are heard. Sir William alluded to the fact that the English coal supply possessed a limit, which must sooner or later be reached, and the only means of preventing which would be by economising the supply of coal already obtainable. The amount of coal raised in this country up to the end of 1861, was no less than eighty-six millions of tons, and it is calculated that the available supply left remaining is only eighty millions of tons. This is a startling fact, because it is evident that as the supply of coal becomes smaller, the price must of necessity rise in proportion. This would be a national misfortune, and may, probably be felt during the life-time of the present generation, as it is calculated that, taking into consideration the present increased rate of consumption, the supply of coal is equivalent to a period of only *two hundred and twelve years* and even less, unless a substitute be found to meet the requirements of the new factories and workshops which are being erected in every part of the manufacturing districts. From this, it is clear that at no very distant period the coal-fields of Australia will prove of far more importance and value than at present dreamed of, and it would not be surprising to find that the attention of British capitalists was being directed to these sources of future wealth. Yet it is not improbable that there has been a mistake somewhere, and that the assertions of Sir William Armstrong were applicable only to the counties of York and Durham. Still, the question is one of a deeply interesting nature, and cannot fail of producing some practical results.

Mr. Henry Fawcett is a most remarkable man, who has distinguished himself despite of severe physical infirmities. Notwithstanding that he is *totally blind*, he has obtained a prominent position as being one of the deepest thinkers of the day, and the part taken by him in the proceedings of the last meetings of the British and Social Science Association, have attracted much attention to his efforts. He has published a large manual of political economy, and is a frequent contributor to such serials as *Macmillan's Magazine.* He is still a young man, and is invariably accompanied by his amanuensis. Owing to his infirmi [illegible] to speak from recollection the papers prepared by him for the meetings of the learned associations, and this will in some degree tend to show the wonderful extent of his memory. He has once or twice endeavoured to obtain a seat in Parliament; but although he had public feeling on his side, he has been compelled to withdraw from the contest. Still, it is not improbable that he will succeed during the next general election; and should he be returned, the House of Commons will possess one of the best living speakers and reasoners on the great social, economical, and political questions of the day. At the Newcastle meeting Mr. Fawcett drew the attention of the association to the probable effects of the Australian gold-discoveries upon prices. Traversing the field already occupied by M. Chevalier and Mr. Cobden, Mr. Fawcett stated that the export of gold to Europe, which did not amount to £2,000,000 previous to the gold discoveries of Australia and California, had advanced, in 1857, to £20,000,000. The large exports of precious metal to India and China had prevented us hitherto from feeling the full effects of this enormous influx of gold, but it now seemed that the tide was turning, and that the exports of specie to those countries was beginning to diminish. Mr. Fawcett believed that during the present year the export of gold to India and China would not be more than one-half of what it was six years ago. This is a statement of very great importance, both to the Australian colonies and the mother country, because political economy teaches us that as this export diminishes in amount, we must, unless the supply of gold from Australia and California be lessened, strive to absorb it in this country. The probable amount which could be absorbed by Europe during the next ten years is only £50,000,000, and this can be supplied, in addition to the quantity required for our own use, and for export to India and China, within the next five or six years. Consequently, there is every reason to believe that within a few years a very extensive depreciation will take place in the value of gold, but I am inclined to believe that this depreciation will be more apparent than real, as writers like Mr. Fawcett do not take into full consideration the large and continually increasing amount of gold which is annually used in connection with our arts and manufactures. Besides, the termination of the war in America will occasion a large demand for specie in that country—a demand far larger than is generally anticipated.

We have been much amused here by the way in which Mr. John Stuart Mill's doctrines have been quoted in connection with the struggle between the freetraders and protectionists of Victoria. My personal knowledge of Mr. Mill enables me to state that the protectionists are applying a meaning to certain sections of his principles of political economy, which Mr. Mill would be the first to repudiate. Australia needs no protective duties. We require her produce in exchange for our manufactures, but to send English gold instead of English goods to Australia would be like sending coals to Newcastle. Experience teaches us that if Australia refuses to admit our manufactures, except under duties of a prohibitive nature, the sale of those articles will decline, and in proportion to the extent of that decline, the exports of the colonies will themselves decrease. Protection, as a rule, is merely robbing Peter for the purpose of paying Paul.

The state of Lancashire ceases to attract its former amount of interest, because it is generally felt that the timely interposition of the Government, in passing the Public Works Bill, has crushed the neck of the distress, and that it cannot attain anything like its former proportions, although a terrible amount of suffering and misery must continue to exist. Large numbers of operatives continue to emigrate from the distressed districts, and these emigrants are generally assisted to a very great extent, by the operatives in employ. The Lancashire papers repeatedly contain such items as the following:—

EMIGRATION OF COTTON SPINNERS.—On Monday, another company of nineteen operative cotton spinners of this town left here for Liverpool, *en route* for New York by the Cunard steamer Hecla. This is the second batch of spinners who have emigrated to the Federal States during the past few months. In all, at least 150 persons have this year left Blackburn for America and Canada.

The class of men thus emigrating may be inferred from the subjoined extract from the *Preston Guardian* of September 12.

PRESENTATION AT THE ORDNANCE MILL.—On Saturday last, a beautiful gilt reference Bible and a splendid purse containing a sum of money, were each presented to George Abbott and Enoch Hayhurst, on the occasion of their leaving the mill to proceed to America. The Bibles contain an inscription in gilt letters, as follows:—"Presented to George Abbott—(Enoch Hayhurst)—by the overlookers and shopmates at the Ordnance Mill, Blackburn, Lancashire, as a token of respect and esteem. Sept. 5th, 1863. 'Thy word is a lantern unto my feet, and a light unto my path,' Psalm cxix.'" The men had worked at the Ordnance Mill since it was opened a few years since.

But for their inability to raise the necessary funds, large numbers of those who have thus emigrated to America and Canada would have proceeded to Australia. In connection with the Australian emigration question, much interest has been excited here amongst the industrial classes, by an affair which took place previous to the departure of the ship Fiery Star from Queenstown, for Australia. Three men, with their families, had obtained passages for Queensland, on the terms offered by the Queensland Emigration Society. These men, who came from Manchester, obtained passages for themselves and families by stating that they were overlookers out of employ, and they presented certificates, since alleged to be forged. After the departure of the vessel from London the alleged fraud was discovered, one of the men being a beer-shop keeper, another a "warper" in a mill, while the third had been a relieving officer and overseer. On the arrival of the ship at Queenstown, the men were arrested and sent to Manchester, the wives and families being left in Ireland, and their luggage having gone on to Queensland. After one or two examinations before the magistrates the men were discharged. The proceedings were taken on behalf of a society called the "Emigrants' Aid Committee," who, since the men have been declared innocent of the crime imputed to them, have striven to lay all the blame on Mr. Henry Jordan, the agent of the Queensland Government; but Mr. Jordan is too well known in this country for such a charge to become injurious to him, and in a letter to the *Manchester Guardian*, a copy of which I enclose, he gives the history of the whole affair. The episode is instructive, as showing the bias of the manufacturing classes against emigration, the society alluded to being principally supported by local employers. It is satisfactory, however, to find that Mr. Jordan has given fresh contract tickets to these men and their families, who will leave England in the next ship for Queensland.

We have had much written respecting the social evil, and the *Times* has actually been proposing that we should adopt the continental system of *licensing* the poor unfortunates who prowl about, after dark, in our streets; but it is to be feared that the remedy is almost as bad as the disease. Experience shows that thousands of these fallen creatures are compelled to adopt their miserable life because they possess no other means of obtaining a livelihood. If they could be removed from this country to those colonies where females are scarce, much good might be done; but the circumstances attending Miss Rye's recent experiments show that practical difficulties will arise to impede the efficient working of any such system. Still, the question is one which ought not to be lost sight of, and it is not improbable that I may read a paper on the subject at the next meeting of the Social Science Association. It is to be feared that those who study these questions do not sufficiently investigate the matter. It is complained that intemperance and immorality amongst the working classes are largely on the increase in this country; that our workmen become drunkards, and our workwomen become courtesans. Unfortunately, there is much truth in these allegations, but a perusal of the recent report of the Children's Employment Commission goes far to explain the matter. According to this report, and others which have been prepared at various times, by order of the House of Commons, it appears that thousands of our work-people commence their life of labour at five years, and even earlier, it being an established fact that at Hinckley, in Leicestershire, infants of the age of *two years* have been employed in preparing bobbins for the use of the cotton hosiery weavers. The education of these children is utterly neglected, and Mr. Lord, the Government commissioner, speaking of the fustian cutters, states that "the combined results of ignorance, irregularity, overwork, and bad example, exaggerated by the dangerous precocity of premature independence, are to be traced in the habits of adults rather than among the rising generation, in whom that leaven is working. Bold ignorant girls, slatternly helpless women; boys idle and reckless, men improvident and disreputable: that is the substance of the account which even the fustian cutters give of themselves."

In the Staffordshire potteries the mischief had increased to such a fearful extent that twenty-six of the largest firms, including the world-famous names of Mintor, Wedgewood, and others, addressed a memorial to the Home Secretary, in which they stated "That children are employed in the potteries at a very early age, and in a way to interfere injuriously with their education;" and "That this state of things is the cause of various moral and physical evils to the youthful population of this district." In the lucifer match manufacture the children employed are described as being the poorest of the poor, and the lowest of the low. Their state of ignorance is fearful, and their existence is little better than that of an anim[illegible]. Of course there are exceptions, but so few are these that the commissioners declare that the mental state of the great mass of the childen employed "is one which cannot be contemplated without calling for an effort to remove a dark blot from that portion of society." In the lace finishing trade a bad state of things is also found to prevail, and in other trades affairs are no better. One truth, however, has leaked out in the course of the enquiry, to the effect that the large supply of child labour is not so much the result of poverty, as of intemperance and improvidence on the part of the parents. The children are sacrificed, and our national prosperity endangered, by the large number of those who disregard the parental duties imposed upon them. In the chimney-sweeping trade, boys of tender age are, to use the words of a magistrate, "regularly bought and sold; and that practically they are as completely slaves as any negro children in South Carolina." There is abundant evidence to prove that, in low dissolute neighbourhoods, the children can be purchased on very low terms, and in any quantity; and one of the witnesses examined said that the system "is as bad as the negro slavery, only it is not known." These are fearful revelations, but more will be made, as the Commissioners are far from having terminated their labours. The number of children employed in the trades already brought under official notice is not less than 17,000; and when it is remembered that these are the future fathers and mothers of the English working classes the question assumes a serious aspect. These children, as a rule, grow up careless, ignorant, intemperate, and licentious in their habits. The females are no better than the males; and the state of both constitutes a dark blot on our national character. All this is very sad, but at the same time it affords an explanation of the causes which produce many of the social ills with which we are surrounded. However, this subject is also likely to be brought under the attention of the Social Science Congress, which meets next month, under the presidency of Lord Brougham, at Edinburgh, from whence my next letter will be dated. The attendance of members is likely to be very large and influential, and an immense amount of labour will have to be got through during the eight days of the Congress.

Amongst the papers which are expected to be read will be articles on public prosecutors, organisation and discipline of the legal profession, middle-class examinations, factory schools, criminal statistics, the convict system, transportation, emigration, industrial schools, sanitary reform, principles of taxation, co-operation, Lancashire distress, working men's clubs, the social evil, female emigration, the metrical system of weights and measures, acclimatisation of animals and plants, capture and destruction of private property at sea by belligerents, laws of blockade and contraband, &c., &c. Amongst the speakers will be Lord Brougham, Earl Russell, Sir David Brewster, William Chambers, Adam Black, Edwin Chadwick, George Godwin, M. D. Hill, the Rev. Nash Stephenson, Lord Ardmillan, Sir James Kaye Shuttleworth, Dr. Farr, Rev. Charles Kingsley, William Newmarch, T. E. Cliffe Leslie, Henry Fawcett, &c., &c. The popularity of the association appears to keep pace with its annual progress, and Miss Isa Craig, the fair assistant secretary, must find her office anything but a sinecure. Miss Craig was the authoress of the poem on Burns which obtained the Crystal Palace prize of £50. Speaking of poets reminds me that much interest has been recently awakened in the literary world by the successful *début* of a new poetess, whose name—Miss Jean Ingelow—was previously unknown to literary fame. The metropolitan and provincial Press have been unanimous in showering praise on the fair aspirant for poetic honours, who well deserves the applause so freely given. The volume of poems is dedicated by the poetess to her brother, who, I believe, is the manager of one of the Sydney banks.

Great efforts are being made to celebrate the birthday of Shakespeare next year, and the "National committee" already numbers every name of note in the ranks of literature and art in this country. At the same time, the movement is extending to the provinces, and already it is proposed to name a park after the Bard of Avon. Shakespeare will be all the rage next year, and for some time to come we shall hear of little else. But leaving all this aside, we shall have enough to do in legislating upon our social ills.

In the Midland and Northern districts strikes are still on the increase, principally amongst the working-men engaged in the coal and iron trades, and in some instances they have succeeded in effecting a rise in wages. This, however, is in compliance with the laws of political economy, because the demand for labour is very great in the coal and iron trades, in consequence of large numbers of the operatives and labourers having emigrated to America, where their services are greatly in requisition.

Amongst the subjects which will occupy the attention of the Social Science Congress is that relating to the decrease of our agricultural population. At the Newcastle meeting of the British Association, Mr. Purdy pointed out that the number of labourers employed in agricultural pursuits had diminished during the last ten years, at the rate of 4500 per annum. The causes are supposed to be emigration, immigration to the manufacturing districts, and the introduction of machinery into agriculture. At the same time, Mr. Purdy might have mentioned that this decrease, so far from being a sign of national weakness is, in fact, an evidence of national strength. The decrease has taken place chiefly amongst the unemployed agricultural population, and has been accompanied with a remarkable diminution of intemperance and crime in those counties, such as Rutland, where the decrease has been most marked. At Oakham, the assize town of Rutland, the prison has actually been for a day or two without any criminal inmates, and last Monday, on the occasion of the annual fair, it was remarked that there "were more policemen than drunkards in the town." This shows the beneficial effects of thinning the population in such districts. In those counties where the decrease is least marked, the state of the labourers is very bad. The *Times* recently published some sad details on this subject, and, from my own observation, I can say that in no respects did those observations exceed the actual truth. Hundreds of labourers, together with their families, live in cottages which would be looked upon with contempt by a New Zealand aborigine. The cottage accommodation provided for them is detestable, they are crowded together like pigs in a sty, and it is a wonder that any sense of decency or respectability is to be found amongst them. As a friend of mine, the Rev. Thomas James, the secretary of one of our provincial architectural societies, thoughtfully observes—"It speaks well, indeed, for them that they are so uncontaminated as they are. But this very fact should speak to the sympathies of the rich, as giving promise of a soil that would well repay any additional care bestowed."

The Working Man's Club movement appears to progress favourably, but a difficulty lies with the working people themselves. It is difficult to make them understand that these things can only succeed by the agency of their own earnest co-operation. It is the same with the cheap dining-rooms, but these things will come right in time.—We have had a very unusual "sensation" here last week. Four men were hung in front of Kirkdale Gaol, near Liverpool, on Saturday last. It is years since such a thing occurred in this country, and it is to be hoped that many years will elapse before it is repeated. It is a good sign that the newspapers have, as a rule, spared us the minute details of the scene, and that there has been little interest evinced out of the immediate neighbourhood of the place of execution. The number of spectators was large—some say 100,000—but they behaved orderly, and evinced more decorum than such crowds generally do.—The continued receipts of warlike news from America seems to be producing a painful effect here.—Cases of assault with violence are on the increase, and human life seems to be held less cheaply than it was a few years since. We have not seen the worst of it yet, I fear.

JOHN PLUMMER.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

WE have fifteen days' later from Hongkong, viz., to the 26th of September.

The *Overland China Mail* of that date says:—

The past fortnight has showed a stagnation in political events. In Japan, no active hostilities have taken place since the attack upon the town and fort of Kagosima, by Admiral Kuper, on the 15th ultimo.

It has been affirmed that the Japanese, in this affair, fired the first shot, but that was not until we had committed an act of hostility in seizing three steamers belonging to Satsuma, and lying with their cargoes in Kagosima Bay. The admiral commenced action by signalling that the prizes should be burnt and the fleet form into line. Although our loss has been serious, that of the enemy far exceeds it, his foundries being to some extent demolished, the town of Sagosima set on fire in numerous places, the batteries silenced, with some guns dismounted, and three steamers burnt. This punishment for the murder of an Englishman on the high-road, though not inflicted without cost to ourselves, may secure more respect from the native nobility in future, when the time shall arrive for a general resumption of peaceful relations. The English fleet, meantime, is lying in Yokohama bay repairing.

"What next" is not easily determined. It has been reported that Satsuma has been boasting of his victory over the English; but this will not long deceive those who are interested in knowing the fact. The disappearance of his steamers alone will lead to the truth being discovered; and other owners of steam-vessels will be apt to hesitate before joining in hostilities against England.

Of course, it must be questioned whether, without a land force, a display of power sufficient to influence the disaffected nobles can ever be made. We have, to some extent, vindicated the sacredness of an Englishman's person, but the pecuniary mulct is yet wanting. If the relatives of Mr. Richardson and the survivors of his party are to receive no compensation after all, then we have stepped back from our original footing. In this view of the matter the Admiral would seem bound to do something more in order to secure the full satisfaction of Colonel Neale's demands.

Notwithstanding the different demonstrations made at Shimonoseki, which is the Gibraltar of the Inland Sea, that passage is now virtually closed to merchant vessels, after having been open and in use for three or four years. The Prince who made a mischievous use of his batteries on the north side, has, it seems, also seized the southern shore with its forts, and the passage, in such hands, is considered unsafe for foreign commerce that insurance offices will not any longer accept risks on ships going that way. The Inland Sea has therefore been most effectually closed to us by the action of another native prince; all this goes to show that the empire is not likely to be reduced to the adoption of amicable relations by means of any such expedition as we have been in the habit of sending to numerous other parts of Asia. The likelihood is that there will be a rivalry among the strongly anti-foreign nobles, who will vie with each other in carrying out the policy of exclusiveness which has for centuries formed a portion of the national constitution. There are princes in Japan who have always been looked up to by the whole nation as very powerful, and it will not be surprising should they determine to stand by the Empire of the Rising Sun in the hour of its sorest need.

Thus we can anticipate a species of danger that may not be lightly set aside in our plans for the future.

From Peking we have advices to August 24th, but the news at that date was unimportant.

From the Northern Ports we have no news; all appears to be perfectly quiet in these quarters.

The Shanghae intelligence is meagre. Before going to Peking, General Brown and his staff, accompanied by Mr. Mayers of H.M. Consulate, paid a visit to Major Gordon at Quinsan; the latter is at present inactive. After viewing the country, and ascertaining its state of defence with a view to the protection by British troops of all within the radius, the General returned to Shanghae. The principal cities included in the thirty-mile boundary but most distant from Shanghae are:—Kahding, Tai-tsang, and Sunkiang. The latter city is garrisoned by a force under Dr. Macartney, late of H.M.'s 99th Regiment. We reported last mail that he had taken a city called Fung-ching; he has since, with his force, driven the rebels out of See-dong, a large town said to have been well defended by stockades. The affair was very creditable to Dr. Macartney's force; two hundred thousand dollars' worth of loot was taken at the same time.

From Hankow, we learn that the Portuguese are not allowed to trade on the Yang-tsze, pending the ratification of their treaty.

From Ningpo, it is reported that the Anglo-Chinese contingent will proceed to the attack of Chapoo, the capture of which would greatly strengthen the lines of Gordon and Macartney.

From Swatow, we have intelligence of a typhoon having caused considerable damage to the shipping.

Things go on smoothly at Canton and Macao. At the former city native troops continue to receive instructions from English officers in the foreign military exercises.

* * *

The Seine is so low that, the other day, a man walked across it, the water only reaching to his armpits. It is not in the recollection of the oldest Parisian that it has ever been so.

Angling is now one of the most fashionable amusements for ladies. The Princess of Wales is frequently to be seen, rod in hand, on the banks of the Dee or its tributaries. A few days ago, Lady Caroline Gordon Lennox went fishing on the Spey, and met with remarkable success, taking two grilses of 8lb. and 9½lb., and on the next day her ladyship caught a salmon of 18lb.

Glasgow appears to be taking the lead in cheap and good dinner and refreshment establishments. In addition to Mr. Corbet's great cooking depot for the working classes, which now shows gross receipts to the amount of £35,000 per annum, there is a luncheon room of a unique kind. Persons unacquainted with "Lang's" would pass it by as a mere confectioner's shop; but the initiated know better—they know it is one of the best-regulated refreshment places in Europe; in fact, it is without parallel, and might be taken as a model by all the railway refreshment rooms of the kingdom.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales will prolong their residence at Abergeldie till the beginning of October, and will then go to Sandringham, Norfolk, for a few weeks.

FARMER and PAINTER have the pleasure to advertise their NEW GOODS received per MAIL STEAMER NORTHAM, which comprise seven cases of seasonable NOVELTIES, including

PARISIAN and ENGLISH MILLINERY BONNETS, of extremely novel designs in Tulle, Crepe, Lisse, &c.

A choice selection of LADIES' DRESS and DINNER CAPS

MANTLES, JACKETS, AND SHAWLS.

Some of the latest novelties in MANTLES from Paris direct, made from the richest Lyons' Glaces, and Raye Silks, all of extreme brightness. The trimmings and appointments of these are also novel in design, and of rich qualities

JACKETS, in glace and light summer fabrics, quite new

SHAWLS—a very cheap lot of Black Lace Squares, in Spanish, Maltese, &c.; also, the new shapes, as just introduced in Paris, in Black Lace, the Mantle and Shawl combined in one garment; these are in the PUSHER and CHANTILLY LACES, being those most fashionable

FARMER and PAINTER respectfully solicit attention to a magnificent specimen of Chinese work, in an Embroidered Shawl, now exhibiting in their establishment; it is perhaps the most elaborate specimen ever shown in Australia

By the Mail, F. and P. have also received their usual assortment of JOSEPHINE GLOVES for ladies, children, and gentlemen, in all colours; also black and white.

PARACHUTES, a general assortment of all sizes, particularly some large ones so much in demand during the hot weather, and a case of novelties in fancy Parachutes, ivory handles and silver-plated finishes

Novelties in LADIES' BAGS
Novelties in LADIES' TIES
Novelties in COLLARS and SLEEVES
Novelties in BUCKLES
Novelties in SILK APRONS, &c.

FARMER and PAINTER especially invite attention to the above, as comprising a very choice selection of FASHIONABLE GOODS.

Victoria House, November, 1863.

GEORGE CHISHOLM invites the attention of the public to the LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK OF CARPETS in the colonies.

Just landed ex W. W. Smith
Just landed ex Isle of the South
Just landed ex La Hogue.
TAPESTRY
KIDDERMINSTER
FURNISHINGS
WINDOW BLINDS
CHINA MATTING
DUTCH MATTING.

To the Public of New South Wales.
THE GREAT SALE OF DRAPERY, at
GEORGE CHISHOLM'S,
THIS DAY.

GEORGE CHISHOLM would call the attention of the inhabitants of

SYDNEY
BALMAIN
DARLING POINT
REDFERN
CHIPPENDALE
NEWTOWN
COOK'S RIVER
NORTH SHORE
PADDINGTON
WAVERLEY
PETERSHAM
ASHFIELD
BURWOOD
HOMEBUSH
PICTON
WINDSOR
RICHMOND
CAMDEN
PYRMONT
BONDI
GLEBE
SURRY HILLS
WOOLLOOMOOLOO
COOGEE
RANDWICK
WOOLLAHRA
MANLY BEACH
ST. LEONARDS
WATSON'S BAY
SOUTH CREEK
PENRITH
LIVERPOOL
CAMPBELLTOWN
KISSING POINT
RYDE
PENNANT HILLS
KURRAJONG,

And would state that his large stock is now open for selection in all its departments, and would urge upon all families in TOWN or COUNTRY, all HOTEL-KEEPERS, all CAPTAINS, and SHIPPERS, to supply themselves from the largest and most varied stock in the colony, at such prices that defy all other competition

SALE THIS DAY, 18th November.

The following abstract as per Stock Lists, having been purchased at various discounts from original cost, show the reduction made in each department separately —

THE STOCK OF SILKS comprises
Dark and light brocades, checks and fancy stripes, foulards, black and coloured French glaces, black ducapes, gros royal, and baratheas.
REDUCTION 65 per cent. below cost.

THE STOCK OF CARPETS comprises
5-frame brussels, patent tapestry, 3-ply kidders, Victoria felt, patent floorcloth, cocoa fibre and China matting, door mats, linen crumb cloths, leather cloth, velvet pile and Axminster rugs, carriage mats, &c., &c.
REDUCTION 25 per cent. below cost.

THE STOCK OF FURNISHING comprises
Double width reps and damask for curtains, brass and mahogany poles, curtain loops, fringes, gimps, and brocaded laces, lace and muslin curtains, &c.; 8-4, 10-4, 12-4 damask table linen, Hamburg single and double damask cloths, embossed and bordered cloth table covers, velvet covers, 8-4 plain and printed cloth pieces, Utrecht velvet, linen and cotton bed tick, white and buff window hollands, mosquito nets, toilet quilts, counterpanes, marcella quilts, summer counterpanes, &c., &c.
REDUCTION 27½ per cent. below cost.

THE FANCY STOCK comprises
Muslin sets, lace sets, linen sets, collars, sleeves, habits, ties, belts, chenille and silk nets, sewed muslin, scollops, insertions, thread and Valenciennes laces, falls, frillings, and edgings.
REDUCTION 62½ per cent. below cost.

THE STOCK OF OUTFITTING comprises
Men's, boys' and youths' crimean shirts, white shirts, and regatta shirts.
Collars, neckties, braces; gauze, merino, cotton, and silk under shirts; gauze, merino, and cotton pants; cricketing and regatta belts.
REDUCTION 33⅓ per cent. below cost.

THE STOCK OF MILLINERY comprises
Millinery and trimmed bonnets, feathers, plumes, flowers, head dresses, flower sets, wreaths, trimmed and untrimmed
Hats—Yachting and picnic hats.
REDUCTION of 75 per cent. below cost.

THE MANCHESTER STOCK comprises
Horrocks' and India longcloths, India twills, pillow linens and calicoes, huckabacks, towels, tea cloths, 72, 80, 90, 100 inch Wigan twilled sheetings; single and double width grey calico, dusters, turkish towels; tarlatan, book, and tambour muslins, lenos and crinolines; hollands, grasscloths, linings, roller towellings, blue check, Scotch twill, hessians, forfars, jaconet muslins, tambour muslins, &c.; Irish linen lawns and diapers.
REDUCTION 47½ per cent. below cost.

THE STOCK OF FANCY DRESSES comprises
Check, chene, stripe, and plain grenadines and mohairs; black, coloured, and mixed alpacas; black bareges, balzerines, printed muslins, plain delaines, French twills, coburgs, reps and crepes, challis and gala plaids, white and coloured and black French merinoes
REDUCTION 45 per cent. below cost.

THE STOCK OF MANTLES comprises
Children's mantles and jackets, ladies' yachting jackets, in grenadine, silk marcella lace, and muslin bournous, and other shapes, in silk, grenadine, mohair, &c., &c.
REDUCTION 62½ per cent. below cost.

THE STOCK OF SHAWLS comprises
Black self and black coloured grenadine, black and coloured lace, black, brown, and coloured cachmere and llama, plain centres and filled Paisleys, shepherd plaid, light grenadine and mohair shawls, lace scarfs, &c., &c.
REDUCTION 50 per cent. below cost.

THE STOCK OF UNDERCLOTHING comprises
Baby linen, bassinettes, trimmed baskets, infants' shawls, flannels, cloaks, hoods, robes and frocks, ladies' underclothing, steel skeleton jupon and gored skirts, stays, morning wrappers, under jackets, nursing and girls' stays, &c., &c.
REDUCTION 47½ per cent. below cost.

THE STOCK OF HOSIERY comprises
Ladies' white cotton, balbriggan, and stripe hose, lisle thread, white and black silk and white lace hose, white and coloured cotton socks, and ½, in every size, white, coloured, and striped hose, every size.
REDUCTION, 37½ per cent below cost.

THE STOCK OF WOLLENS comprises
Black, blue, and brown broadcloths; black, blue, and brown diagonal coatings, silk mixtures, French cashmeres, drab and blue carriage cloths, mantle tweeds; black, blue and fancy doeskins, black oxfords and drab bedford cords; fancy Scotch, Cheviot, and Angola tweeds; colonial tweeds; white, brown, and fancy drill cricketing flannels; serges, black and coloured lustre coatings serges, silesias, trimmings.
REDUCTION, 25 per cent. below cost.

THE STOCK OF CLOTHING comprises
Gents' black cloth, tweed, and alpaca sacs; tweed and doe suits; tweed, doe, and alpaca vests; black cloth suits, silk and holland coats, quilting and lawn vests; walking, riding, and driving coats; Irish linen and grasscloth sacks; black cloth trousers, vests, and coats; boys' and youths' tweed suits, tunic, zouave, hussar, and knickerbocker suits; black and coloured tunics; men's London, Richmond, Brighton, Brisbane, and Adelaide hats, soft and hard crowns; black Paris hats, boys' and youths' black cloth caps.
REDUCTION of 48 per cent. below cost.

THE ORDER DEPARTMENT has the same attention as heretofore.

Storekeepers in the country and suburbs are informed that the wholesale portion of the stock is [illegible], and several lots will be cleared at job prices [illegible] 12 o'clock a.m. All orders from the country will receive immediate attention.

OPENING SALE, at
GEORGE CHISHOLM'S.
Next door to the Post Office.

TO the GENTLEMEN of New South Wales.—GEORGE CHISHOLM'S TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, next door to the Post Office.—George Chisholm has to inform his friends and the public of New South Wales that he has engaged a first-class "cutter" from a leading London house, so that a first-class fit may at all times be guaranteed—along with all proper dispatch.

DENISON HOUSE.—FRANCIS GILES and CO. have received, ex Mail Steamer, six cases of Rich Silks, comprising the latest novelties from the London, Paris, and Lyons markets.

Two cases of bright plain glaces, in the new
MODE ALEXANDRE
NUANCE BREVILLE
ALZAU BRULE
MODE ALICE
ROSE VICTORIA
AZULINE
NEW BROWN
CUIR, and other colours.
Also five cases BLACK FRENCH GLACES.

DENISON HOUSE.
BY THE MAIL.
MANTLES
SHAWLS
BONNETS
TRIMMED HATS
HEAD DRESSES
GLOVES.

GREAT BARGAINS IN MANTLES.—Just received ex mail steamer Northam.

FRANCIS GILES and CO. will display for sale this day the cheapest and most judiciously purchased stock of MANTLES ever imported, being the best selected portions of stock from three of the largest manufacturers in LONDON. Having been bought for cash at the close of the home season, they were purchased upon the most advantageous terms, thus giving the LADIES OF SYDNEY an opportunity of purchasing at a greatly reduced price some of the most fashionable and most useful MANTLES SHOWN THIS SEASON.

A lot of fancy striped MOHAIR WALKING JACKETS, full size, tastefully trimmed, selling at 11s 9d, manufacturers' price 17s 6d

FRENCH BURNOUS MOHAIR MANTLES, selling at 15s, manufacturers' price 22s 6d

A large lot of BURNOUS MANTLES, in mohair and CREPE DE PARIS, in the new brown, violet, white, and fancy mixed colours, richly trimmed, selling at 18s 9d, manufacturers' price 28s 6d

Rich TASSAU SILK MANTLES, circular shape gipsy hood, handsome cord and tassels, selling at 26s 6d, manufacturers' price 36s 6d

A large lot of extra rich BURNOUS MANTLES, made from the FINEST MATERIAL, ornamented in the richest style, with the BEST TRIMMINGS, selling at 27s 6d, manufacturers' price 42s

Black LACE BURNOUS MANTLES, 17s 6d, manufacturers' price 27s 6d

GLACE WALKING JACKETS, semi-light and loose GLACE MANTLES

Two cartoons of the above rich Glace and Gros d' Afrique, ALL PARIS PATTERN MANTLES, handsomely trimmed in original patterns, all very cheap

FRENCH CASHMERE EMBROIDERED SHAWLS in white and coloured, very rich and fashionable, a great bargain, selling at one guinea, manufacturers' price three guineas.

MILLINERY BONNETS.—We invite the attention of Ladies to our monthly mail shipment of Millinery Bonnets, received direct from London and Paris, embracing every successive novelty distinguished for good taste.

TRIMMED HATS.—A choice assortment of Ladies Hats, trimmed in all the latest and most fashionable styles.

THE NEW HEAD DRESS—ALEXANDRA—made from human hair, now introduced for the first time.

KID GLOVES.—Drab sewn colours, all sizes
Light fancies, new shades
Lavender, sewn black
Children's kid gloves, all sizes
Gentlemen's Josephine's, in black, white, drab, and fancy colours.

FRANCIS GILES and CO., 376, 378, 380, George-street.

DENISON HOUSE,
GEORGE-STREET.
IMPORTANT NOTICE
SALE OF THE RICH SILK STOCK.

FRANCIS GILES and CO. have the honour to announce that the entire RICH SILK STOCK, embracing some of the most costly and superb specimens of silk manufacture, will be submitted for sale during the week.

As these goods have been bought for cash by our partner, Mr. Gwyn, at an extraordinary reduction from the original price, great advantages will be given to our customers.

F. G. and Co. would recommend their country customers to have patterns sent, this being the most important sale of silks ever offered.

FRANCIS GILES and CO. invite public attention to their beautiful stock of PRINTED MUSLINS, just arrived W. W. Smith, all fast colours and new patterns.

Denison House, 376, 378, and 380, George-street.

PER MAIL.

We have, at this time, imported, by MAIL Steamer NORTHAM, from SOUTHAMPTON and MARSEILLES, the LARGEST, most SELECT, and costly shipment of NOVELTIES we have yet had the pleasure of exhibiting, consisting of

French and English MILLINERY
English and Foreign SHAWLS
Parisian MANTLES
Rich MOIRE ANTIQUES, in new colours
Broche CRYSTALISED SILKS, for evening
French and Spitalfields GLACES
French TAFFETAS and LACES, in every shade
Rich ORGANDI and jewelled Lisse MUSLINS, from the celebrated manufacturers and continental printers —
Messieurs Friere, Koechlin, and Cie
Messieurs Gros, Odier, Romen, and Cie, and
The Compagnie des Lyonnaise, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.
PARACHUTES, PARASOLES
(extremely elegant)
RIBBONS, plain and fancy in every tint
MUSLIN and LACE BODICES
Black and white LACE JACKETS
Real Lace CORSAGES and BLOND BERTHAS
French Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS
(richly embroidered and trimmed)
Finely worked MUSLIN SETS
REAL LACES, every width
Ladies' BELTS and SATCHELS (novelties)
FLOUNCINGS, INSERTIONS, and SCOLLOPINGS
(in mull, cambric, and book muslins). Also,
TWO CASES
LADIES' JOSEPHINE KID GLOVES, first choice, in light fancy colour, drab
Ditto TREFOUSSE and Cie ditto, finest quality, in lavender, white, straw
CHILDREN'S best Paris kid GLOVES, in every shade and size.

We have much pleasure in announcing that our EXHIBITION of the above recherche novelties commences THIS MORNING, to which we invite the particular attention and inspection of LADIES residing in Sydney, and VISITORS to the METROPOLIS.

DAVID JONES and COMPANY, 345 and 347, George-street.

CARRIAGE ENTRANCE, 1, Barrack-street.

HITCHCOCK, HARDIE, and BUZACOTT, from St. Paul's Churchyard, London, respectfully notify to the ladies of Sydney that they have become the purchasers of several important parcels ex MAIL STEAMER NORTHAM, including a beautiful collection of SHAWLS, all of which will be shown THIS DAY, Wednesday. Also a choice parcel of lace goods.

YAK LACES, in all widths.

These inexpensive and fashionable laces are stated in this month's advices to be greatly in favour in Europe, and are the most stylish trimming of the season.

The NEW YAK LACES, specially referred to in the leading publications of Paris fashions.

HITCHCOCK, HARDIE, and BUZACOTT have the honour to announce to the ladies of Sydney and its suburbs that they are now exhibiting

NEW FOREIGN MUSLINS,

without exception the choicest shipment of the season. They comprise a variety which, in point of ELEGANCE and HIGH CLASS TASTE, DESIGN, and BEAUTY of COLOURINGS, has never been excelled by the CELEBRATED MANUFACTURERS at WESSERLING, on the Rhine, and will be offered at

STRICTLY MODERATE RATES.

Now opening, in the Mantle Department, cartoons of fashionable

MANTLES AND JACKETS,

embracing in design and fabric SPECIAL NOVELTY and DURABILITY.

THIS DAY.—NEW MILLINERY.

Millinery bonnets
Straw and fancy ditto
Ladies' and children's hats, in the most fashionable styles
French flowers and wreaths
Straw and crinoline trimmings
Plumes, feathers, blonds, crepes, &c.
Ladies' hair nets, in chenille, invisible and new silk.

HOUSEHOLD DRAPERY GOODS.

At the Manchester and drapery counter the following are submitted this day and following days:—New printed cottons, in various fabrics, viz., brilliants, printed cambrics and useful neat prints; calicoes, sheetings, damasks, table covers, naphins, towellings, quilts, counterpanes, musquito nettings, lace curtains.

Carpetings, mattings, hearth rugs, &c.

HITCHCOCK, HARDIE, and BUZACOTT,
George-street.

P.S.—Ladies' and gentlemen's cambric handkerchiefs, plain, fancy, and hemstitched—great bargains.

INVISIBLE HAIR NETS, just received per mail steamship Northam. JOHN SKINNER, 404, George-street.

CHENILLE HAIR NETS, just received per mail steamship Northam. JOHN SKINNER.

LADIES' FANCY BELTS, just received per mail steamship Northam. JOHN SKINNER.

JOSEPHINE KID GLOVES, just received per mail steamship Northam. JOHN SKINNER.

FRENCH PRINTED MUSLINS, fast colours, at 5s. 11d. the dress—the cheapest goods in Sydney.

THE NEW REVERSIBLE BLACK SILKS, at SKINNER'S, 27s 6d and 48s the dress.

A MOST beautiful BLACK GLACE SILK, ONE POUND SEVEN SHILLINGS the dress.

RICH BRIGHT and HEAVY BLACK GLACE SILKS, warranted not to cut, at SKINNER'S.

BLACK SPANISH LACE SHAWLS, 12s 9d each. The cheapest goods in this city.

THE SHAWL and MANTLE DEPARTMENT at SKINNER'S contains the cheapest assortment in Sydney.

FORD BROTHERS PATENT WASHING HATS, by Royal letters patent.—Instructions for washing, blocking, and pressing these hats in Saturday's HERALD and EMPIRE. Sole wholesale agents for New South Wales and Queensland, Messrs. JACKSON and HURLEY, Wynyard-square Sydney.

SCRAP IRON. Cash paid for all kinds and any quantity. AINSWORTH, York-street.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned.—
Jeffrey's ale, in bulk
Younger's silica ale, in bulk
Hennessy's dark brandy, in bulk
Blood's bottled porter, quarts and pints.
YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT, George and Margaret streets.

TAYLOR, WALKER, and CO.'S STOUT, by late arrivals, on SALE by
HENRY MOORE.
Moore's Wharf, 24th October.

SEEDS—LAW, SOMNER, and CO., Wholesale and Retail Seedsmen, 260, Pitt-street.

ADELAIDE WHEAT.
N. CASTON, 8, Macquarie-place.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.
Magarey's, Duffield's
Beeby and Dunstan, Giles and Smith.
N. CASTON, 8, Macquarie-place.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.—
Beeby and Dunstan's
Magarey's
White Valley
Duffield's.
BEILBY and SCOTT.

ADELAIDE FLOUR for SALE.—
Hart's
Bowman's
Plummer's
Hart's Seconds
H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street, Agent for Messrs. John Hart and Co., Port Adelaide.

FRUITS, &c., ex Colonial Empire, to land.—
New currants
Eleme raisins
Soft-shell almonds
Jordan almonds
Barcelona nuts
Candied peel
Cream tartar
Tartaric acid.
For SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

EX MARIA SMITH, from New York.—
American brooms
Tubs and buckets
Kemp's oysters
Corn flour
Comet kerosene
Washboards
Clothes pins
Douglas pumps.
For SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14 Barrack-street.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned—
Adelaide hay
Prime oaten chaff
Manila rope, 1 and 3 inch
Stockholm tar
Yellow metal and nails.
MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.—White's Valley, silk-dressed, on hand. DURHAM and IRWIN, Circular Quay.

POSTS and Rails, delivered at any Railway Station. S. HEBBLEWHITE, 292, Pitt-street.

AMERICAN Eagle PLOUGHS, 19½, 20, 21, extra shares. S. HEBBLEWHITE, 292, Pitt-street.

HASTE, HASTE.—Double Iron BEDSTEADS, at 25s, a few left at R. M. PITT'S, 161, Kent-street.

DIXSON'S TWIST TOBACCO FACTORY removed to 193, York-street, Sydney.

TO BE SOLD, a Bargain, the LICENSE, Fixtures, and Furniture of the "TAVISTOCK HOTEL," Hunter-street. For particulars apply to the proprietor, on the premises.

NEWINGTON BONE DUST for SALE, price £4 10s. per ton, delivered either at Newington Wharf or Lime-street Wharf. Apply to J. GRAHAM, Newington.

SALES BY AUCTION,

To Parties about to Build.

F. E. RISHWORTH has been instructed by Messrs. Beaumont and Waller, builders, to sell by auction, at their lumber yard, back of Hyde Park terrace, Liverpool-street, opposite Hyde Park, on THURSDAY, 19th November, at half-past 2,

A variety of second-hand doors, sashes, shutters, &c., in lots to suit purchasers. Also, a very superior crab.

Terms, cash.

Hunter River Horses.

THIS DAY.

BURT and CO. have been instructed by John Eales, jun., Esq., to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

5 very superior young horses, got by the imported trotter Shortlegs out of well-bred mares. These horses are up to weight, with plenty of action.

☞ The cart colts from Mr. Eales' stud, advertised for this day's sale, will arrive on an early day, of which due notice will be given.

Horse Sale, THIS DAY.

BURT and CO. have been instructed by Mr. Jenkins, Wollongong, to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

2 draught mares; have been worked together in the plough, will be sold, subject to trial, separately.

Horse Sale.

THIS DAY.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, Wednesday, November 18th, at 11 o'clock,

5 Hunter River horses
2 Shoalhaven horses
4 Wollongong ditto
30 other horses. Also,
A second-hand phaeton
Ditto ditto dogcart and harness
Drays, spring-carts, harness, &c.

Wollongong Horses.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, Wednesday, 18th instant, at 11 o'clock,

4 useful young horses, from Wollongong, broken to harness, and subject to trial.

Handsome Cob, Hooded Phaeton, Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Stable Utensils, &c.

The property of Dr. Belisario, who is leaving for Europe.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from Dr. Belisario to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on THURSDAY next, at 12 o'clock,

His handsome chesnut cob, 15 hands high, thoroughly broken to saddle and harness, and accustomed to go in a four-wheel phaeton
A light hooded phaeton
Set silver-mounted phaeton harness
Saddle, bridles, saddle-cloths, bits, &c.
Stable utensils, &c., &c.

☞ On view at the Bazaar.

Fresh Country Horses.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from Mr. George Rolfe to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock,

8 head of useful horses, broken in and suitable for hackneys or harness purposes.

Handsome and Powerful Saddle and Harness Horse, from Port Stephens.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from E. Simms, Esq., M.D., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, TO-MORROW, Thursday, at 11 o'clock,

A powerful bay gelding, 5 years old, got by imported Ploughboy; good in saddle and harness, most excellent in temper, and perfectly quiet.

Broken and Unbroken Stock, from Mittagong.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, on THURSDAY next, at 2 o'clock,

20 head of broken-in horses and very fine unbroken colts, in good condition, and young.

Stout useful Colts and Fillies, from Camden.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, on FRIDAY next, at 2 o'clock,

20 head unbroken colts and fillies in good condition, adapted for strong useful hackneys, draught, and other harness purposes.

Heavy Draught and stylish upstanding Colts, From the Crookwell.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from James Giles, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock,

35 head of fine upstanding horses, of a superior stamp, consisting of colts and fillies, suited for heavy draught, stylish coachers and hackneys, and bred by Mr. Bray, of Crookwell, whose stock are so well and favourably known in Sydney.

Horse and Spring-carts, &c.

TO BE SOLD, at WOOLLER'S, Pitt-street, by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

A team of six heavy cart horses, subject to trials
4 excellent gig and saddle horses, in good order
A chesnut horse, dogcart, and harness, complete
A lot of good stock horses, just arrived
Drays and carts, buggies, spring-carts, harness, &c.
N.B.—No charge for entering horses, &c., for sale.
Proceeds payable immediately after the sale.

MR. H. VAUGHAN has received instructions from J. P. Mackenzie, Esq., official assignee, to sell by auction, on THURSDAY, 19th instant, at 11 o'clock, at 139, Bourke-street,

Household furniture and sundries.

Porkers. Porkers. Porkers.

At the Railway Auction Depot, THURSDAY, 19th instant, at 12 o'clock.

THOMAS DAWSON will sell by auction, as above,

70 prime fat porkers, in lots to suit purchasers.

Fat Cattle. Fat Cattle.

At the Victoria Yards, Petersham, THIS DAY, at half-past 2 o'clock.

THOMAS DAWSON has received instructions from J. Schofield, Esq., to sell by auction, as above,

150 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from Mr. C. Hughes to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, the 19th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,

200 head of real prime fat cattle, in lots.

This lot of cattle are represented extraordinary good, equal to stall fed.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from Mr. Thomas Williams to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, on THURSDAY, November 18th, at 11 o'clock,

225 head of really prime fat bullocks, in lots to suit all classes of buyers.

N.B.—This lot is computed to average 800 lbs. each.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. WILLIAM FULLAGAR has received instructions from Messrs. Fanning, Griffiths, and Co. to sell, at his Yards, on THURSDAY, 19th November, at 11 o'clock a.m.,

1300 prime fat wethers.
In lots to suit purchasers.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. WILLIAM FULLAGAR has received instructions from Mr. G. D. Lane to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, on THURSDAY, 19th November, at 11 o'clock,

120 head of prime fat cattle.
In lots to suit purchasers.

Bellambi.
Woonoona Coal Mines.

In the Insolvent Estate of Thomas Hale and John M'Mullen and Company.

By order of John Morris, Esq., Official Assignee

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 26th November, at 11 o'clock for half-past 11 prompt,

All the Official Assignee's interest in and to the unexpired term of lease for twenty-one years of 200 acres of land well known as the Woonoona Coal Mines, situate at Bellambi, together with live stock, wagons, and sundry rolling stock as per inventory.

The lease entitles the holder to dig and work all coal seams under 200 acres of land known as Dixon's Grant, upon payment of one shilling per ton upon the coal obtained. There is no incumbrance, or any other payment to be made under this lease.

The official plan, to be seen at the Auction Rooms, shows the working in the mine to be in the upper seams of coal, varying from seven to ten feet in thickness. There are several other coal seams on this land, all of which can be entered by level adits, without any sinking. Two new seams have been opened, and coal can be obtained directly with the present appliances

The mines are free from water, and are within two miles and a half of the shipping port.

The quantity of coal sold from these mines during the last quarter was upwards of 7500 tons, and they are capable of producing 150 tons daily. The coal has been continuously dug for the past six years.

All the plant, rolling stock, and improvements now at the mines, or that may be placed there, are, at the option of the owner of the land, to be purchased by him on the expiration of the lease, the value to be fixed by arbitration.

An enormous amount of money has been spent in the present plant and improvements, which among other things comprise

An underground tramway several miles in extent
Twenty-four underground coal trucks carrying half a ton each
Twelve coal trucks, carrying 15 cwt. each, for outside works
Tumbling-tom and first coal screen, made with furnace bars, tramway and trucks for removing slack coal
Double line of railway to large drum, with turn table
Building and drum-head, with wire rope and machinery for lowering coals down the first incline
Double line of tramway down the first incline 150 yards in length
Lower coal screen, with building, tumbling-tom, trucks and tram for removing slack coal
Blacksmith's shop, with forge, tools, iron, all complete, for truck building and repairs
New wire rope, &c., &c., &c.
With the above will be sold the right to the lease for twenty-one years of the coal deposit under forty-eight acres of land immediately behind the 200 acres, and for which the lessors have only to pay the same royalty of one shilling per ton on the coal removed.

Observe—A portion of the 200 acres alluded to, namely 20 acres, is leased to the same parties for 21 years, at a rental of £1 per acre, with the right to timber thereon, subject to the lessors' reservation of the ground forming the tramway to the mine, or for other lines and roads. On this portion are three houses with gardens, and fifteen miners' cottages, each let at 10s. per month.

☞ The leases are dated 1st October, 1858, having nearly 16 years to run.

LOT 2.—The right, title, and interest of the assignee in the fifth undivided share, held in conjunction with the Osborne Wallsend Company, of about 48 acres 2 roods of coal land, running from Dixon's 200 acres to M'Cabe's land, and known as M. Keefe's 50 acres.

Terms at sale.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Outfitters, Dealers, and others.

Drapery, Manchester and Fancy Goods, Clothing, &c.
Just landed ex La Hogue and Cinderella.

On THURSDAY and FRIDAY,
19th and 20th instant.

The sale will commence punctually at 11 each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above-named days,

A seasonable assortment of general drapery and slops.

Now landing ex above-named vessels.

Terms at sale.

To Tailors and others.
Fancy Tweeds, &c.

On FRIDAY, 20th instant, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,

A choice lot of
Tweeds
Doeskins
Cloths
Serges, &c., &c.

Terms at sale.

Summer Slops.
First-class Manufacture.

On THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 19th and 20th instant, commencing at 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on the above-named days,

20 cases seasonable clothing, consisting of
Silk warp paletots
Circassian ditto
Grass cloth ditto
Black alpaca ditto
Coloured ditto
Silk warp oxonians
Black alpaca ditto
Shepherd's plaid sacs
Black cloth ditto, &c., &c.
Of a fashionable cut and superior make.

Terms at sale.

Printed Cambrics
Dutch Carpets
Rugs
Drill Trousers
Light Fancy Shawls
Byzantine Skirts.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, and the Trade.

THURSDAY, 19th,
FRIDAY, 20th.
At 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,

252—1 case white drill trousers
1021—1 ditto brown ditto ditto
1—1 bale Dutch carpets
1826—2 ditto rugs
24—1 case light cambric prints
1—1 ditto light summer shawls
722—1 bale byzantine skirts.
815-16—2 bales serge shirts
418-19—2 cases regatta ditto
2-3—2 ditto crimean ditto
14-18—2 bales brussels carpet
11—1 case men's tailless mole trousers
15—1 ditto Y. and S. M. ditto ditto
19—1 ditto B. and Y. ditto ditto
58—1 ditto organdie muslins
519—1 bale flannels.

Terms at sale.

On WEDNESDAY, November 18th, at half-past 10 o'clock.
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

On account of whom it may concern.
To Bootmakers
To Country Storekeepers
To Grocers
To Wine and Spirit Merchants
And others.

16 Trunks Boots and Shoes (new goods)
7 Cases Chamois skins
8 Casks Blue
100 Cases London Porter
15 Quarter-casks Brandy.
Just landed ex W. W. Smith, from London.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, THIS DAY, November 18th, at half-past 11 o'clock,

146 packages merchandise.
Without reserve.
Terms, cash.

On WEDNESDAY, November 18th, at 11 o'clock.
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

Coachmakers' Material.
Two Cases Wax Cloth
Trimmings, &c., &c.
To Carriage Builders and others.

Just landed ex La Hogue.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, November 18th, at 11 o'clock,

5 cases carriage trimmings, new goods.
Terms, cash.

On THURSDAY, November 19th, at 11 o'clock,
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

To Cabinetmakers, Upholsterers, Dealers, and others.
6 Baker's Patent Mangles
Drawing-room Suites in Frames, Rosewood and Walnut
Easy Chair and Couch Frames, Mahogany
Dining-room Chair Frames
5 Crates Bedroom Chairs, various patterns
1 Ton Cotton Flock
1 Bale Woollen Flock, &c.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on THURSDAY, November 19th, at 11 o'clock,

The above.
Terms, cash.

On THURSDAY, November 19th, at 11 o'clock.
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

To Pianoforte-makers and others.
Just landed, ex La Hogue.
☞ Cadby's Prize Medal Pianofortes.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on THURSDAY, November 19th, at 11 o'clock,

A small shipment of these superb instruments, made expressly to withstand the changes of temperature so frequent in this colony.

Terms, cash.
The above are now on view.

On THURSDAY, November 26th, at half-past 10 o'clock,
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

Just landed ex La Hogue.
Stone Jugs, ditto metal-covered
Fancy Jugs, Vases, Butter Pots
Flower Pots, in Magolica, &c.
To Crockeryware Dealers and others.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on THURSDAY, 26th November, at half-past 10 o'clock,

10 casks crockery.
Terms, cash.

On THURSDAY, November 19th, at 11 o'clock.
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

Important to Parties Furnishing, Furniture Dealers, and others.

Just landed ex W. W. Smith, and La Hogue.
Enclosed Office Desks, with escritoires
Office Tables, with drawers and pigeon-holes
Walnut and Rosewood Chair, Sofa, and Couch Frames
Birch Chairs, Imitation Rosewood ditto
Marble Slab Washstands, and Dressing Tables
Handsome Sideboard, with plate-glass back
Double-winged Wardrobe, with sliding trays
Elegant Chiffonieres and Whatnots
Packing Cases, &c., &c.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on THURSDAY, November 19th, at 11 o'clock,

37 cases Edinburgh manufactured furniture (from one of the best houses in the trade).

Terms, cash.

At the Stores, No. 1, Church-hill.
☞ To Furniture Dealers, Parties Furnishing, and others.

Fashionable Parisian Furniture, just imported, consisting of—
Elegant Walnutwood Wardrobes, with plate-glass doors
Enclosed Washstands, with marble slab tops, pedestal cupboards
Handsome Sideboards, with carved backs
Cabinet Chiffonieres, with marble tops and plate-glass backs
Chests Drawers, Loo Tables, Sutherland Tables
20 dozen Fancy Oak and Walnut Chairs, &c., &c.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions from the importer, Mons. Coutin, to sell by auction, without reserve, TUESDAY, 24th November, at 11 o'clock,

The above.
Terms, cash.

On FRIDAY, November 20th, at half-past 10 o'clock.
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

On account of whom it may concern, damaged by sea water.
6788—17 pieces grey domestics
6795—15 pieces ditto ditto
104 woolpacks.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on FRIDAY, November 20th, at half-past 10 o'clock,

The above.
Terms, cash.

On SATURDAY, November 21st, at half-past 10 o'clock.
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

To Parties Furnishing, Country Buyers, and others.
Useful and Substantial Household Furniture and Effects.
☞ Removed to Sydney for the convenience of Sale.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on SATURDAY, November 21st, at half-past 10 o'clock,

The furniture of a seven-roomed house.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.

Highly Important Sale by Auction, on an early day, at the residence of Mons. Coutin, Glebe Road.

☞ In consequence of his intended departure for England, per La Hogue.

Elegant and substantial Household Furniture and Effects, Horses, Carriage, Harness, &c.

☞ Full particulars of which will be published.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions to sell by auction, on an early day.

The above.
Terms, cash.

On FRIDAY, November 20th, at 11 o'clock.
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

To Drapers, Storekeepers, and others.
By Order of the Trustees in the Assigned Estate of P. J. Dwyer, removed from Morpeth for the convenience of Sale.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on FRIDAY, November 20th, at 11 o'clock,

The whole of the stock-in-trade of drapery, &c., removed to Sydney for the convenience of sale.

Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.
At the Old Bank of Australasia.
On an early day.
To Drapers, Bootmakers, Storekeepers, and others.
By order of the Trustee in an Assigned Estate.
☞ Removed from Young for the convenience of Sale.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions from the trustees to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on an early day,

Drapery, grocery, boots and shoes, &c.
Terms, cash.
Full particulars in future issue.

Ale.

At the risk of the former purchasers, Messrs. Cowan and Dunn.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, Wednesday, 18th November, 1863, at 11 o'clock precisely,

9 hogsheads ale, as it is
15 ditto ditto, various brands.
Terms, cash.

Electro-plated Ware.

At the risk of the former purchaser, John Lucas, Pitt-street.
At the risk of the former purchaser, John Ford, Jamison-street.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, Wednesday, 18th November, 1863, at 11 o'clock precisely,

4 10-12 dozen mustard spoons
2 only gravy spoons
118 plated salts.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 18th November, 1863.

Important Sale of
Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
Hams
Congou Teas
Hysonskin ditto
Gunpowder ditto, &c., &c.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 18th November, 1863, at 11 o'clock precisely,

Invoices of the undermentioned goods, viz.—
Groceries, oilmen's stores, comprising

Pint and quart pickles	Gunpowder tea
York hams	Blue
Congou tea	Soda
Assorted sauces	Starch
Quart vinegar	Sago, &c., &c.
Hysonskin tea	

Terms at sale.

First-class Sherry
First-class Sherry
First-class Sherry.

*** To close a Partnership Account.

50 Quarter-casks Sherry
☞ First quality.
*** Subject to re-gauge.

Important
To Wine and Spirit Merchants
To Publicans
To Buyers for the Interior
And others.

JOHN G. COHEN has been favoured with instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, Wednesday, 18th November, 1863, at 11 o'clock precisely,

To close a partnership account,
50 quarter-casks sherry, first quality—subject to regauge.

Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 19th November, 1863.

Electro-plated Ware.
For Positive Unreserved Sale.
To close accounts, prior to the departure of the Mail.

To Silversmiths
To Furnishing Ironmongers
To Country Buyers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, November 19th, 1863, at 11 o'clock precisely,

3 packages of electro-plated ware, viz.

Revolving cruets	Inkstands
Cruets, 4, 5, and 6 hole	Teapots
Pickles, jelly	Sugars
Butters	Epergne stand
Toast and egg stands	Vases
Marmalade	Pepper tops
Flowerstand	Butter coolers and stands, &c., &c.
Salts	
Table and chamber candlesticks	

Terms at sale.

Groceries
Oilstores
Bass' No. 2 Ale
Allsopp's Hand Brand Ale
Trumann's XXX Stout
Potts' No. 24 Vinegar.

To Grocers
To Storekeepers
To Country Buyers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, on FRIDAY, 20th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,

Several large parcels of the above.
Further particulars in a future issue.

Christmas Fruits.
Christmas Fruits.
Christmas Fruits.

Comprising—Eleme Raisins
Sultana Raisins
Muscatel Raisins
Figs
Currants
Barcelona Nuts

In splendid order and condition, now landing,
Ex Peerless
Ex Cinderella
Ex Vimeira
Ex La Hogue
Ex Antipodes.

For most Positive and Unreserved Sale.

To Grocers
To Storekeepers
To Country Buyers
To Speculators and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, on FRIDAY, 20th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,

Several invoices of these splendid goods.
Terms at sale.

Cavendish Tobacco.
147 Packages.

For Positive and Unreserved Sale by Auction, at the New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, on FRIDAY next, the 20th instant.
Time, 11 o'clock prompt.

By order of Messrs. Lamb, Parbury, and Co.
To Tobacconists
To Grocers
To Storekeepers
To Country Buyers
To Shippers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have been favoured with instructions from the importers, Messrs. Lamb, Parbury, and Co., to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, on FRIDAY next, the 20th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,

147 packages of first-class tobacco.

Ex Maid of Judah.
25 boxes J. Douglass' lbs. cavendish
5 ditto Oronoko ditto light ditto
8 ditto James Dean's ditto ditto ditto.

Ex Bengollyun,
15 boxes James Dean's 10's cavendish
12 ditto ditto lbs. ditto
30 ditto Royal Star ditto ditto.

Ex John Banks,
6 cases Leveicre lbs. cavendish
10 boxes Reeve's ditto ditto
20 ditto Victoria 10's ditto
10 ditto Bevillard 10's ditto
3 cases Shaw's 10's ditto.

Terms at sale

N.B.—Samples can be inspected at the Rooms of the auctioneers, and buyers will do well not to neglect this opportunity of replenishing stocks.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Unreserved Sale.

TOWN OF ARMIDALE.

Allotments 8 and 9 of section 100, containing each one acre, fronting Donelly-street.

TOWN OF GOULBURN.

Corner allotment No. 12, section 111, 66 feet frontage to Union-street, 132 feet to Wilmot-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 23rd November at 11 o'clock,

The above valuable blocks of land, in the TOWNS of GOULBURN and ARMIDALE.

Plans on view at the Rooms.

HUNTER RIVER.

The Valuable Estate of
BRINKBURN,
Comprising 1350 ACRES, on the Hunter River and Glendon Brook, about 4 miles from the BLACK CREEK RAILWAY STATION, together with all the extensive improvements.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 23rd November, at 11 o'clock,

The estate of

BRINKBURN,

prettily situated on the banks of one of the finest reaches on the River Hunter, bounded on one side by that river, and on another by Glendon Brook, which at this spot is a never-failing deep-water stream. The estate contains about

1350 ACRES OF LAND,

about 1000 of which are fenced in, subdivided into seven paddocks, with never-failing water in each, and some as good cultivation land as any on the Hunter.

BRINKBURN is distant from MAITLAND about 18 miles, from BLACK CREEK RAILWAY STATION about 4 miles, and from Singleton about 10 miles.

The Cottage, BRINKBURN LODGE, which contains seven rooms, is beautifully situated on the bank of the river, and is well adapted for the accommodation of a respectable family.

The out-offices comprise the following—kitchen, stores, barn, stable, &c.

There are also a capital garden, a most productive orchard, and about 2½ acres of vineyard sloping to the water-side.

There is also a second homestead on the property, on a deep water reach of Glendon Brook.

The improvements comprise a cottage, barn, stock-yard, &c

Attached to the estate is an extensive back run, which adds much to its value as a dairy or breeding farm.

The neighbourhood is respectable, the situation remarkably healthy and convenient, being close to Maitland and Singleton, and only about four miles from a railway station.

There is a seam of coal on the property which has been locally used, and may eventually, from its proximity to railway carriage, be of immense value.

☞ This estate being in the market for positive sale, affords a splendid opportunity for securing a most favourably situated homestead and agricultural and dairy farm, with the advantages of railway and water carriage.

Plan on view at the Rooms.

Terms at sale.

SUSSEX-STREET, CITY OF SYDNEY.

THE WHEELWRIGHTS' ARMS INN, at the corner of Sussex and Union streets, on the east side of the former, between Druitt and Bathurst streets, now occupied by Mr. James Webb, at a rental of £130 PER ANNUM.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 23rd November, at 11 o'clock,

All that piece of land having about the following frontages:—

34 FEET TO SUSSEX-STREET
90 FEET TO UNION-STREET;

on which are those substantial brick-built premises, on stone foundations, the WHEELWRIGHTS' ARMS INN, containing bar, 5 rooms, capital well-paved cellar, detached kitchen, servants' room, stabling, &c.

☞ This is one of the oldest-established inns in the city, in full trade, and commanding from its position a first-class business.

The premises are very strongly built, and in good tenantable order, having lately been repaired and painted.

Those in search of a permanent city security are invited to inspect the property, as it can be confidently recommended to their notice as one yielding a constant and certain return.

Terms at sale.

TOWN OF PROSPECT.

Smithfield, Fairfield Railway Station.

HOBBS' STORE, Butcher's Shop, Cottage Residence, &c., together with one and a half acre of land on the Liverpool Road, near the Fairfield Railway Station.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. W. J. Hobbs (in consequence of his leaving the colony), to sell, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 23rd November, at 11 o'clock,

The above described freehold property and established business.

The premises comprise butcher's shop, general store, verandah cottage of 4 rooms, with detached kitchen, outhouses for storing goods, &c. They are substantially built of weatherboards and have only been recently erected.

The land on which they stand contains an area of about 1½ acre, being lots 1, 2, and 3 of section 20 of the subdivision of the Town of Prospect, Smithfield, near the Fairfield Railway Station, having an extensive frontage to the Liverpool Road. It is enclosed by a good fence, and subdivided into paddock, kitchen garden, and small orchard.

☞ This property has only just been completed, and a business established by the present proprietor, who is compelled from ill health to leave the colony. The position is surrounded by a large prosperous population, and as there is no place of business, of a similar description, within five miles, the purchaser, if a man of energy, would ensure an extensive and profitable trade.

Full particulars will be given on application, and the stock, &c. of the establishment will, if desired, be sold at a valuation.

Plan on view at the Rooms.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY TERMINUS.

FOR PEREMPTORY SALE.
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

GREAT SOUTHERN ROAD,
MYRTLE CREEK.

EXTENSIVE and VALUABLE ROADSIDE BUSINESS PREMISES, well known as GRAY'S PASTORAL HOTEL, situated on the Great Southern Road, 3½ miles from the PICTON RAILWAY STATION, and 16 from Camden, together with about 500 acres of first-rate agricultural and grazing land, bordered by the waters of Myrtle Creek, the Nepean and Bargo Rivers.

TITLE UNQUESTIONABLE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on MONDAY, 7th December, at 11 o'clock,

All those valuable and important business premises, well known as GRAY'S PASTORAL HOTEL, Myrtle Creek, Southern Road, comprising a substantially erected HARDWOOD WEATHER-BOARD BUILDING on stone foundation, having a frontage of 79 feet, and containing broad verandahs to the front and back, and SIXTEEN LARGE ROOMS, viz.:—Bar, taproom, two parlours, and three bedrooms at the public end, and three parlours and six good bedrooms at the other end. The whole is faithfully built, painted, and in good condition, the principal rooms being well papered. The outbuildings include kitchen and servant's room, and huts, oven, large stone barn, and stone water tank, 13 feet x 12 feet, fitted with pump; stabling for fourteen horses, and enclosed coach-house; strong stock yards, &c., and every other convenience requisite for carrying on a large establishment. The garden is upwards of an acre, and is well stocked with fruit trees and a large number of full bearing vines.

The land comprises 490 acres, more or less, of good agricultural and grazing land, and is all fenced in. Upwards of 200 acres have been cleared, and under cultivation. A large portion is divided into paddocks for grazing purposes, and no inconsiderable income is derived from this source alone.

*** The above land is additionally valuable, from the fact of its adjoining a Government reserve of about 300 to 400 acres, which is bounded by Mr. Gray's property on one side, and is completely shut in by the waters of the NEPEAN and BARGO Rivers, and Myrtle Creek on the other side.

☞ The deservedly high reputation of the above hotel, and the large business it commands is so well known to all travelling the Southern Road that comments on its situation, trade, or prospects, are quite unnecessary. It is now doing a first-class business, and the sale opens up a most favourable opportunity for investment in an ESTABLISHED AND LUCRATIVE CONCERN.

The property will be positively disposed of to the highest bidder, on the above date, unless previously sold by private contract.

Terms at sale.

THIS DAY.

In the Assigned Estate of Thompson, Symonds, and Co.

OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the trustees of the assigned estate of Thompson, Symonds, and Co. to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 18th November, at 11 o'clock,

The remaining outstanding book debts due to the late firm of Thompson, Symonds, and Co., amounting to £4279 3s. 3d. Schedule of the debts may be inspected and full particulars obtained at the Rooms.

Terms at sale.

STIRLING CITY INVESTMENTS.

CASTLEREAGH-STREET.

LOT 1.—TWO NEWLY ERECTED SHOPS, DWELLING-HOUSES, and BAKERY, on the west side of the street, a few feet from Campbell-street, at the Haymarket, realising £312 PER ANNUM.

LOT 2.—A VERANDAH COTTAGE RESIDENCE adjoining Lot 1, with 34½ feet frontage to the street, occupied by Mr. Davies.

LOT 3.—SIX TWO-STORY DWELLING HOUSES at the rear of Lot 1 and 2, constantly returning £156 PER ANNUM.

BARKER and STEAM-MILL STREETS.

LOT 4.—THE COASTERS' ARMS INN and FOUR DWELLING HOUSES adjoining, immediately opposite Messrs. Russell's foundry, at the foot of Bathurst-street, now let for £234 PER ANNUM.

POSITIVELY UNRESERVED SALE to the HIGHEST BIDDER.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 23rd November, at 11 o'clock,

The following first-class

CITY PROPERTIES.

CASTLEREAGH-STREET SOUTH.

LOT 1.—All that piece of land, having a frontage of about 40 feet to Castlereagh-street, with a depth of about 75 feet, on which are two newly erected shops and dwelling-houses, containing severally shop and seven rooms and shop and four rooms, one of which has a bakery at the rear; good yards, &c., partially enclosed with a stone wall. A right of gateway entrance, which is built over, is reserved from this lot.

LOT 2.—A very compact and substantially built cottage residence, built of brick on stone foundations, containing flagged verandah, hall, four good rooms kitchen, servant's room, gig-house, stable, two capital cellars, and large enclosed yard, with sheds, &c., at the rear.

These premises occupy a frontage of about 34½ feet to Castlereagh-street, with a depth of about 73 feet, with right of gateway entry to the back.

LOT 3.—Six two-story brick-built houses, containing each 2 rooms and kitchen, with yard, &c., to each. They occupy a frontage of about 79 feet to Simons-place, at the rear of lots 1 and 2, with right of entry, by gateway, from Castlereagh-street.

These lots will be sold together or separately, as above. The position is one of the best in Sydney, only a few yards from Campbell and George streets, at the Haymarket, which ensures constant and respectable tenants at the highest rates. The whole realise a rental of UPWARDS OF £500 PER ANNUM.

BARKER and STEAM-MILL STREETS.

LOT 4. All that piece of land having the following frontages:—

78 feet to Barker-street
54 feet to Steam-Mill-street
54 feet to a side lane,

on which are the following premises, built of brick on stone foundations:—

The Coasters' Arms Inn, containing bar, seven rooms, and cellar

Four two-story dwelling-houses adjoining, each containing two rooms and kitchen, with separate yards, out-offices, &c.

This is a compact, well-arranged block of city property, of a style and size adapted in every way for the site, which is immediately opposite RUSSELL'S FOUNDRY, and close to several large wharf establishments in the immediate neighbourhood. The houses are in capital order, and very tenantable. They realise £156 PER ANNUM.

*** The particular attention of capitalists is directed to the above, as they will be positively disposed of on the above date. The sale affords a splendid opportunity for favourably investing in city freeholds.

Plan on view at the Rooms.

Terms at sale.

TOWN OF BRAIDWOOD.

Two Allotments of Land, fronting Cowper and Ryrie streets, containing severally 1 rood 14 perches and 1 rood 15 perches, being lots 1 and 2 of section 19, as per Government plan.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on MONDAY, 23rd November, at 11 o'clock,

The above described corner allotments in the TOWN of BRAIDWOOD.

☞ This site is admirably situated for business, being the first block of land in and last out on the road to all the diggings.

Plan at the Rooms.

WHARFAGE DUES.

CIRCULAR QUAY and HARBOUR STEAMERS WHARF,
SYDNEY COVE.
LEASE for THREE YEARS, from 1st January, 1864.

Day of Sale, TUESDAY, 15th December.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the Hon. Geoffrey Eagar, Esq., Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade, to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, the 15th December next, at half-past 11 o'clock precisely,

The lease for three years, commencing on the 1st day of January, 1864, of all the dues authorised to be collected at the Circular Quay, including the Harbour Steamers' Wharf, Sydney Cove.

The articles and conditions of sale under which the above named dues will be offered for sale by auction in one lot are published in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, No. 228, dated 17th November, 1863, which may be inspected, and copies thereof obtained at the Government Printing Office; or at Messrs. RICHARDSON and WRENCH'S Rooms.

WEDNESDAY, 18th November, at 11 o'clock.

At the New Rooms, 143, Pitt-street, opposite the Union Bank.

For Peremptory Sale.

Handsome Rosewood Chiffoniere; Chiffoniere, plate glass back and plate glass doors, Rosewood Oval Tables, and Card Tables to match, Horsehair and Leather-covered Easy Chairs, Loo Tables, Couches, Drawing-room Suite in Walnut, Three Cottage Pianos, Three Bookcases, Secretaire, Office Tables and Desk, Carpets Fenders, Chests of Drawers, Chiffonieres, and a Quantity of Fancy Goods &c. Also, Wardrobe, lot of Iron Bedsteads, and sundries.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has received instructions to sell by auction, positively without reserve, THIS DAY, 18th November, at 11 o'clock, at his New Rooms, 143, Pitt-street,

The above.

Terms, cash.

Clothing, Watches, Boots, &c., &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock,

4 trunks good second-hand wearing apparel
Gold and silver watches, rings, pins
Guard and albert chains, brooches, &c.
Wellington, elastic side, and blucher boots
Ladies' fashionable bonnets and hats
Musical box, concertinas, flutes
Writing desks and work boxes
Cases knives and forks, and sundries.

Terms, cash.

Grenadine Shawls
Mozambique ditto
Tissue ditto
Cashmere & Ecosse ditto
Barege ditto.

In the Trust Estate of Rossiter and Lazarus.

THIS DAY, 18th November.

MR. JACOB LAZARUS has received instructions from the trustees in the estate of Rossiter and Lazarus to sell by auction, at his Rooms, on the above day, at 11 o'clock,

6 cases of the above choice goods.

Terms at sale.

To Fancy Warehousemen
To Storekeepers, &c.

Magnificent Shipment of Fancy Goods, &c.

Day of Sale—FRIDAY, 20th November.

MR. JACOB LAZARUS has been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at his Rooms, on the above day, at 11 o'clock,

Choice shipment of fancy goods, &c.

Terms liberal.

Detailed particulars in a future issue.

30-inch Bleached Waggon Canvas
30-inch Bleached Waggon Canvas
30-inch Bleached Waggon Canvas.

In the Trust Estate of Rossiter and Lazarus.

MR. JACOB LAZARUS has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, Wednesday, November 18th, at 11 o'clock precisely,

3 bales 30-inch bleached waggon canvas.

Terms at sale.

Best Black Paris Hats
Ditto Velvet Pile ditto
Ditto Shell Raglans
Ditto ditto Anglesey ditto
Drab Lincoln Shell ditto
Ditto Sharpshooters' ditto
Ditto Deerstalkers' ditto
Gents' Fine French Felt ditto
Ditto Stitched ditto
Boys' and Youths' Cloth Caps
Men's Navy Cloth ditto
Ditto Glengarries

THIS DAY, November 18th.

☞ In the Trust Estate of Rossiter and Lazarus.

Without the least reserve.

MR. JACOB LAZARUS has received instructions from the Trustees to sell by auction, at his Rooms, on the above day, at 11 o'clock precisely,

Twenty cases of gents' hats, comprising all the latest fashions in

Black Paris, best quality
Ditto ditto velvet nap
Drab shell raglans
Ditto ditto lincolns
Ditto sharpshooters
Ditto deerstalkers
Gents' fine French felt and panamas
Boys' and youths' cloth caps
Men's navy cloth ditto.

Terms at sale.

☞ Positive and final Clearance Sale.
Positive and final Clearance Sale.
Positive and final Clearance Sale.

THIS DAY, November 18.
THURSDAY, November 19.

☞ By order of the Trustees in the Estate of Rossiter and Lazarus.

Instructions received by this Mail to close all transactions.

MR. JACOB LAZARUS has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, on the above days, without the least reserve,

The remaining portion of the stock, comprising all the late shipments, and as they are for bona fide sale, will offer an opportunity not to be again obtained

9-8 French organdi muslin
¾ rich check sultanas
¾ ditto figured foulards
¾ mohair figures
72, 90, and 108 inch figured mosquito nets
72, 90, and 108 inch plain ditto ditto
9-8 light ground plates
9-8 small check ditto
9-8 ormerods ditto
9-8 new pattern prints
Ditto dressed hollands
Ditto rough ditto
Ditto cream ditto
Ladies' steel skirts, 12 to 40 hoops
Crinoline steel, ¼ to ½ inch
Ladies' Swiss and gilt belts
Rich black and coloured moires
18 to 24 inch black glaces and gros
26-inch coloured glaces
Chenille and braid nets
Scarborough rolls
Rich oriental ribbons
Ladies' silk umbrellas
Ditto ditto parachutes
Ditto and children's underclothing
Plain French delaines
Ditto French reps
Winceys, in piece and skirt
Infants' cashmere cloaks and hoods
White marcella jackets
Brown and black straw hats
French thibets, assorted colours
Ditto merinos, ditto
7-4 Parramatta cloth
6-4, 7-4 coloured coburgs
Ladies' fine white cotton hose
Ditto Spanish brown ditto
Men's brown cotton half-hose
Habit's coloured kid gloves
Ditto ditto gauntlets
Ladies' white and grey coutille stays
Ditto plush ties
Ditto crossovers
Children's knickerbockers
Ditto rep frock pelisses
Ditto cashmere and embroidered ditto
Rich velvet bonnets
Ditto garibaldi vests
Ditto velvet mantles
Ditto sealskin ditto.

CLOTHING.

Gents' mixed doe sacs, plain edges
Ditto ditto twilled ditto
Ditto ditto oxford mixed pants
Ditto ditto sattara doe ditto
Knickerbocker coating sacs and suits
Gents' bedford riding pants
Ditto ditto trousers
Ditto super buckskin ditto
Ditto ditto black kersey ditto
Ditto ditto hair-line doeskin ditto
Ditto fancy sattara and doe ditto
Ditto melton mixed trousers
Ditto heavy shepherd plaid ditto
Ditto fine military drill ditto
Ditto brown ditto
Ditto cream-circassian sacs
Ditto buff ditto
Ditto superfine black lustre ditto
Ditto fancy tweed sacs
Ditto palmyra cloth ditto
Ditto black cloth ditto
Ditto bleached grass cloth ditto
Boys' and youths' fancy doe trousers
Ditto and youths' black ditto ditto
Ditto ditto fancy mole ditto
Ditto ditto shepherd plaid ditto
Ditto ditto white and brown drill ditto
Ditto ditto millers' mole ditto
Ditto ditto black and coloured alpaca sacs
Men's shepherd plaid college vests
Ditto white satin and moire ditto
Ditto white quilting ditto
Ditto super black cloth ditto
Ditto rich black moire ditto
Ditto coloured ditto ditto
Ditto super fancy doeskin
Gent's rich check silk scarfs
Ditto twill silk surats
Ditto rich satin brocade.

Terms, liberal, at sale.

To close a Consignment previous to departure of the Mail.

Sewed Muslin Sets
Collars and Cuffs
Ladies' and Boys' Linen Collars
Scollops and Flouncings
Embroidered Muslin Ties.

THIS DAY, Wednesday, 18th November.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,

9 cases of the above.

For positive unreserved sale.

Terms at sale.

Important Sale of Drapery, Slops, &c.

THIS DAY, Wednesday, November 18th.

To Drapers, Outfitters, Storekeepers, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

64 packages drapery, &c., comprising

Counterpanes
Huckabacks
Huckaback towels
Coutille stays
Oriental ribbons
Sewed muslins
Cambric handkerchiefs
Crinoline skirts
Summer shawls
Chenille hair nets
Invisible ditto
Ladies' belts
Cricketers' belts
Cotton pockets
Beaufort ties
Dundreary scarfs
Crimean shirts
Regatta shirts, W. and B.
Broadcloths
Colonial tweeds
Panama hats, &c.

Terms at sale.

Just landed ex Royal Mail Steamer.
For Positive Unreserved Sale.

Dundreary Scarfs.

To Drapers, Outfitters, Hosiers, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

{25}—1 case, 72 dozen, Dundreary scarfs.

No reserve, terms at sale.

Hides.

H. R. REID will sell by auction, at his Stores, Clarence-street North, on THURSDAY, 19th instant, at 10 o'clock sharp,

500 superior boilers, RXL brand.

Terms, cash.

BOGAN RIVER, WELLINGTON DISTRICT.

Nos. 8 and 9, WEST BOGAN, with 1000 CATTLE.

Terms—Half cash, residue by bills at six and twelve months, with bank discount added, dated from day of sale, all secured upon the stock and stations.

R. FORBES has been instructed by Messrs. G. and J. Palmer to sell by public auction, at the Exchange, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th November,

THOSE SPLENDID FATTENING STATIONS, Nos. 8 and 9, West Bogan, situated on the Bogan River, in the Wellington district, which have about 10 miles frontage to that river, and which run about 15 miles back.

THE IMPROVEMENTS are a hut and a large stockyard.

With these stations will be sold not more than 1000 head of cattle, consisting of ages of and from three to seven years, a large portion of which will be found to be BULLOCKS, the remainder SPEYED COWS, most of which will be fat by Christmas. Three months will be reserved to muster, to be computed from day of sale. Vendors will not be bound to deliver 1000 head, and payment will only be made on number delivered. All rent and assessment to be paid by purchaser from date of sale.

The country consists of myall, saltbush, low box, and plains. There is a large lagoon about two and a half miles from the river; and the two runs, so lightly stocked, and with such cattle, cannot but fail to command a high price.

Stores and about 12 stock horses to be taken at a valuation.

Bligh District.

Prime Fattening Runs.
Ample time to inspect.

Five Blocks of Myall and Saltbush Country, all adjoining, and they are of the most fattening description, with all the Cattle of all brands belonging to the stations, the number of which will be guaranteed as not over 5000 head.

Terms—One-third cash deposit on the fall of the hammer; residue by buyer's own bills at 12 and 24 months, with 8 per cent. interest added from day of sale, all secured by a regular mortgage over the stock and stations.

R. FORBES has received instructions from Mr. T. H. Sinden, of Mudgee, to sell by auction, at the Exchange, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, 6th January, 1864,

Those first-class mud fattening squattages in the Bligh District, know as Pretty Plains, Carwell No. 1, Carwell No. 2, Warren Waterhole, Boker No. 2

These valuable properties are splendidly watered, they enjoy a frontage of 22 miles to the Marthagay Creek, and one of the runs has a frontage to the Marthagay with a six mile frontage to the Merri Merri Creek.

The fame enjoyed by these stations and cattle is not alone known to every carcase butcher in this colony, but it extends to Gipps Land, in Victoria. The Murray and Murrumbidgee squatter knows right well the value of this herd. The Paroo squatter, and the Leviathan Fort Cooper squatter of the far north in the Leichhardt District, all combined, are ready at all times to purchase surplus cattle at the highest prices from these noted runs, both for breeding and fattening purposes.

The stations join those famous fattening properties of Robert Lowe, Esq., Messrs. Bennett, Gibson, and Jude, and they are only remote about 15 miles from Messrs. Wentworth and Christy's noted Macquarie establishments.

The improvements are in excellent order; there are four good dwellings on the various runs. There is a dam which cost £800; this was made to prevent the possibility of a failure of the water. There are stockyards, lanes, pens, branding yards, swinging gates, &c.

There will be a great many fat cattle fit for the Sydney and other markets at time of delivery.

☞ Here will be found an excellent sheep depasturing country, abounding in myall and saltbush, with wide-spreading choice plains.

DARLING DOWNS DISTRICT, QUEENSLAND.

By order of the Mortgagees.

THE HOOKSWOOD, DOGWOOD, PICURDAH, TIERYBOO, MYALL GROVE, and BENTLAND RUNS.

Capacity, 40,000 Sheep.

Together with 15,266 SHEEP, more or less, all warranted sound and never to have been diseased. Also, 150 CATTLE, without muster.

These STATIONS are undoubtedly of great value, taking into consideration the fact of the large number of Lambs and the Wool, both of which will be given in, excepting as otherwise alluded to. Expenses of washing and shearing to be paid by purchaser in cash.

Terms.—One-third cash (or more should the buyer require it); residue in bills, drawn by buyer, payable at one and two years from day of sale to vendors' order, in equal amounts, with interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum added—all secured by a regular mortgage, with all usual clauses over the stock and stations.

MR. R. FORBES has received instructions from the mortgagees to sell by public auction, at the Sydney Exchange, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 25th November,

The above extensive and most valuable runs, comprising six blocks of excellent sheep country, which commands a frontage to the Condamine of about 30 miles, and to the Dogwood Creek of about 35 to 40 miles. The country is of open forest, lightly timbered, and the feed myall and saltbush, and is of a very fair fattening description. The distance from Ipswich being only about 195 miles.

The improvements consist of a handsome, well furnished, six-roomed, floored, twelve-feet verandah house, newly shingled. There is a fine woolshed, wool press, store, kitchen, and other outhouses. There are ten out station huts and yards, a two-railed fenced paddock of about 1200 acres. There are about 500 hurdles.

☞ The shearing takes place in October, and the lambing in September.

With this fine squattage will be sold the following choice specification of sheep of the 7th September, 1863, and to be paid for at per head according to number delivered of this specification:—

1936 maiden ewes, more or less
2263 ewes, ages 2 to 4 years, ditto ditto
3506 ewes, ages 3 to 7 years, ditto ditto
2251 ewes, all ages, ditto ditto
(9956 ewes about to lamb, 7th September, 1863.)
1293 ewes, aged and lambs, more or less
1787 wethers, ages 2 to 4, ditto ditto
2230 wethers, ages 2 to 3, ditto ditto.

15,266 sheep, more or less.

Also, 150 good CATTLE, to be taken at forty shillings per head, without muster.

Stores, working bullocks, gear, drays, implements, horses, furniture, woolpacks, &c., &c., to be taken at a valuation in the usual way, and to be paid for in cash.

☞ THE LARGE NUMBER OF BREEDING EWES, and excellent ages of the sheep, on this establishment, with the LAMBS (excepting as excepted) and FLEECE GIVEN IN, at this particular season, and the great price of store sheep, ought to make this property of great value.

MARANOA DISTRICT, QUEENSLAND.

By order of the Mortgagees.
To a young beginner a fortune.

The HILLSBOROUGH STATIONS, comprising five blocks of country, 25 square miles each, all under the Old New South Wales Act, situated on the west bank of the Maranoa River.

CAPACITY, 20,000 SHEEP.

The Sheep are all warranted sound and free from disease.

The Lambs and Wool will be given in.

This fine and very choice pastoral property will be sold with 6086 Sheep, as per specification of the 24th September. Expenses of washing and shearing to be paid by purchaser in cash.

Terms.—One-third cash (or more should buyer require it); residue in bills drawn by buyer, payable at one and two years from day of sale to vendors' order in equal amounts, with interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum added, all secured by a regular mortgage, with all usual clauses over the stock and stations.

MR. R. FORBES has received imperative commands from the Mortgagees to dispose of by public auction, at the Exchange, Pitt-street, Sydney, at the hour of 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 25th of November,

These most extensive and excellent runs. The country consists of open box forest with myall and salt bush. The sheep are run in flocks of 1500 to 2000; the distance from Ipswich is about 345 miles; the shearing and lambing is in September and October.

The improvements consist of overseer's cottage and three or four huts, and sheep-station yards.

This property will be sold with the sheep as under:—

1690 ewes, 2 years old, lambing, more or less
1059 weaners, 1 year old, more or less
1467 ewes, 6 years and upwards, lambing, more or less
1692 ewes, 6 years and upwards, lambing, more or less
178 rams, 3 to aged, more or less

6086 sheep, more or less.

There are nine horses and one horse dray; these and all stores, implements, woolpacks, as well as any other extras of any nature or kind are to be taken at a valuation, and to be paid for in cash.

☞ No comment is requisite to recommend to any purchaser such an investment as this presents. The auctioneer need only point out the advantages of the wool and the lambing, and the capacity of the runs, the class of sheep, and the small amount of capital required.

MARANOA DISTRICT, QUEENSLAND.

Under the direction of the Mortgagees.
Inducements to purchase.
The Lambs and Fleece will be given in.
The Terms very easy.

The DENISON CREEK Squattages, consisting of ELEVEN BLOCKS of very superior grazing country, which occupy both sides of the Noble Creek, and so far famed of that name. There are six Blocks on one side, and five on the other, and each block is of 25 square miles. The sheep hereon are run in flocks of 2000 each.

The capacity, at the lowest, is 44,000 SHEEP. The SHEEP are all WARRANTED SOUND, and never to have been DISEASED.

The stock, which this station is offered with, will be 8650 sheep, according to the specification, dated 24th September. The purchaser paying the expenses of shearing and washing, in cash.

Terms—One-third cash (or more should buyer require it), residue in bills, drawn by buyer, payable at one and two years from the day of sale to vendor's order in equal amounts with interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum added, all secured by a regular mortgage, with all usual clauses over the stock and stations.

MR. R. FORBES is commanded to sell by auction, by order of the mortgagee, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of November, A.D. 1863, at the Sydney Exchange, Pitt-street,

This fine run, so well adapted to meet the wants of enterprising squatters, which is of a most extensive description, as will be learnt by its capacity. The country is described to be of a fine healthy nature, with small downs country, which run parallel with the creeks. The distance from Ipswich is about 370 miles, and 25 miles from the noted Hillsborough runs.

The STATION will be sold with the undermentioned specification of sheep:—

2128 ewes, 3 and 4 years, lambing, more or less
2267 wethers 2 and 3 years, more or less
2027 wethers, 3 and 4 years, more or less
2092 wethers, 4 and 5 years, more or less
136 rams, 3 years to aged, more or less

8650 sheep, more or less.

There are eight horses, twelve working bullocks, with dray and tackling complete; these with stores, woolpacks, and all implements and extras, will have to be bought and paid for in cash, as per valuation in the usual way.

The auctioneer takes this opportunity of directing intending buyers to the extraordinary advantages here set forth, and to the fact of stations such as this being rarely offered for public competition.

To Warehousemen
Drapers
Country Storekeepers, and the trade.

Highly attractive and entirely unreserved sale of choice new and seasonable Drapery, now landing ex W. W. Smith and Antipodes, at the Stores of Messrs. Smith and Etheridge, Bank Court, King-street.

THIS DAY, 18th,
Commencing at a quarter to 11 o'clock prompt.

MR. W. DEAN has received instructions from Messrs. Smith and Etheridge to sell by auction, at their Stores, Bank Court, King-street, THIS DAY, 18th, November, at a quarter to 11 o'clock prompt,

110 packages choice, new, and seasonable drapery, Manchester and fancy goods, slops, &c., without the slightest reserve,

Terms, very liberal, at sale.

In the Insolvent Estate of H. Machen and Co.

By order of Mr. Morris, Official Assignee.
Stock-in-trade of
Wines, Beers, Spirits, &c., &c.

Auction Sale, on the premises, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, 18th November.

MR. W. DEAN is instructed to sell by auction, on the premises (Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street), lately occupied by Messrs. H. Machen and Co., THIS DAY, 18th November, at 11 o'clock,

The whole of the stock-in-trade of Wines, spirits, beers, &c., &c.

Including—
Colonial wine, in bulk and bottle
Guinness' bottled stout, pints and quarts
Port, sherry, cordials, limejuice, in bulk and bottle
Taylor's stout champagne
Scales and weights, office fittings, empty casks and cases.

Also in bond,
V over 709
70 cases Daly's Irish whisky.
G over 735,
10 hogsheads geneva.
X over 736,
6 ditto ditto.
I over 826,
4 quarter-casks Martell's brandy.
V over 732,
1 hogshead ditto
2 quarter-casks brandy.

Terms, cash.

Finest Scotch Seed Oats.

Slightly Damaged.

For Sale at the Argyle Stores,
WEDNESDAY MORNING.

MR. W. DEAN will sell by auction, at the Argyle Stores, THIS DAY, 18th November, at half-past 10 o'clock,

200 bags finest Scotch seed oats, slightly damaged.

Terms at sale.

24-inch Black Glace
27—30-inch Lyons ditto
24-inch Fancy Glace
24-inch Self-coloured, new shades
Josephine Kid Gloves, 1st quality
Habit's white and coloured
Printed Silk Bandannas
Real Corah Handkerchiefs
Fancy Belts
24, 40 White and Coloured Orientals
Flowers and Head Dresses
Lined Sunshades.

THIS DAY, Wednesday,
At half past 10 o'clock prompt,
At the Stores of Messrs. Smith and Etheredge, Bank-Court, King-street.

20 Cases of above Goods,
Just landed ex Mail Steamer.

MR. W. DEAN has received instructions from Messrs. Smith and Etheredge to sell by auction, at their Stores, Bank-court, King-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at half-past 10 o'clock prompt,

20 cases of above goods
Ex Mail Steamer.
Without the slightest reserve.

Terms, very liberal, at sale.

Baltic Deals.

Ex Peerless.

To Timber Merchants, Builders, Railway Contractors, and others.

FRIDAY, 20th November.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, on Campbell's Wharf, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 3,

Ex Peerless, from London,
520 Baltic deals, 11 x 3, 13 to 25 feet.

Terms at sale.

Kauri Pine.

MONDAY, 23rd November.
On Grafton Wharf.

To Timber Merchants, Builders, Speculators, Shipbuilders, Block and Mastmakers, and others.

Ex Ensign, from Wangaroa.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, on Grafton Wharf, on MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 3,

The cargo of the brig Ensign, just arrived from Wangaroa, comprising

Kauri pine logs and spars
Ditto ditto boards
Ditto ditto scantling.

Full particulars will be duly published.

Terms at sale.

Continuation Sale.

Great Sale of Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, and Provisions, continued from Tuesday 17th. The unsold balances of the various shipments, amounting to several hundred packages, will be sold as before, without reserve, on FRIDAY, 20th instant.

To Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Country Storekeepers, Merchants, Buyers for shipment, and Traders generally.

All New Goods, ex late arrivals.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will continue their extensive sale by auction, on FRIDAY, 20th November, at their Rooms, City Mart, at 11 o'clock,

Comprising—
Assorted invoices of new oilmen's stores and general groceries.

Terms at sale.

Mauritius Sugars.

FRIDAY, 20th November

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, at 11,

500 bags Mauritius sugars (more or less), the balance of a cargo.

No reserve.

Terms at sale.

LIVERPOOL PLAINS DISTRICT.

THE TORY, WEE WAA, RUNS, comprising Tory, Wee Waa, and Kercargo front Runs, and Tory, Wee Waa, and Baraneal Back Runs, on the NAMOI RIVER, distant about 20 miles from Walgett, together with 2800 CHOICE WELLBRED CATTLE, and 3720 (more or less) SHEEP, warranted sound.

TERMS.—One third cash, residue by approved bills, at one and two years, with bank discount added, secured on the stock and stations.

MORT and CO. have received instructions from John Whitford, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 22nd December,

Those choice stations situate in the *Liverpool Plains* District, on the Namoi River, to which they have a frontage of ten miles, and known as TORY, WEE WAA, and KERCARGO, front runs, and TORY, WEE WAA, and BARANEAL, back runs. These runs adjoin the stations of Messrs. Cox, Richards, and Glass, and consist of myall and saltbush country.

The improvements comprise:—
A comfortable four-room cottage, with shingled roof.
A hut of four rooms.
Stockyard, capable of working 3000 head of cattle.
Three-rail horse paddock.

With the Tory, Wee Waa, and Kercargo runs will be sold the following stock

2800, more or less, CHOICE CATTLE TO BE MUSTERED.

The cattle are quiet and well-bred, being by imported and Lee's bulls, and a draft of fat cattle might be now taken to market. At the expiration of the muster all brands will become the property of the purchaser.

Also, the following sheep:—

1100, more or less, ewes, from 2 to 3 years old
800, ditto, ewes, from 4 years old
800, ditto, wethers, from 3 years old
400, ditto, wethers, from 2 years old;
1400, ditto, lambs
20, ditto, rams.

3720

*** About 30 stock horses, a team of 10 working bullocks, dray, gear all complete, and all implements, stores, &c., are to be taken at a valuation by the purchaser, who will also be required to take 60 acres purchased land, on which the improvements stand, at cost price.

☞ The stations are in first-rate order, and their high character is sufficient to recommend them to the attention of all knowing the district. To those not acquainted with them special inspection is invited.

Weekly Wool Sale.

MORT and CO. will hold their Weekly Sale AT THEIR PRODUCE STORES, CIRCULAR QUAY, at half-past 2 o'clock, on THURSDAY next, the 19th November, and at the same hour on each succeeding Thursday after that date.

Tallow, Hides, &c.

MORT and CO. will hold their next Weekly Sale of Tallow, Hides, and other Produce, AT THEIR PRODUCE STORES, CIRCULAR QUAY, at a quarter-past 11 o'clock a.m., on THURSDAY next, the 19th instant, and at the same hour on each succeeding Thursday after that date.

Weekly Produce Sale.

TALLOW, HIDES, &c.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, at quarter-past 11 o'clock, on THURSDAY, the 19th November,

Casks of tallow
Hides
Bones, horns, &c.

Terms, cash.

Weekly Wool Sale.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, at half-past 2 o'clock, on THURSDAY next, 19th November,

Bales of wool
Sheepskins.

Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

Wool, Sheepskins, Tallow, Hides, &c.

MESSRS. DURHAM and IRWIN will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, on THURSDAY, 19th November, at 12 o'clock,

Tallow
Hides
Horns
Mutton hams
Bacon
Kip, sole, and harness leather, &c.
Also, quarter-past 3 o'clock p.m.
Bales wool
Sheepskins.

Terms, cash.

N.B.—Produce on view from 6 o'clock a.m. until time of sale.

Weekly Produce Sale.

Tallow and Hides, Sale at 10.45 a.m.
Wool and Sheepskins, ditto at 2 p.m.

O. B. EBSWORTH will sell by public auction, at his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, on THURSDAY, 19th November,

At a quarter before 11 o'clock,
Casks tallow
Hides,
And at 2 o'clock p.m.
Bales wool
Sheepskins.

Terms, cash.

LIVERPOOL.

To be sold at auction, on THURSDAY, 19th November, in Moore-street, at 11.30 a.m.

MR. BERESFORD has received instructions from Mr. Stephen Burcher, of Liverpool, to sell

"The Collingwood Mill Store." It is a substantial brick building, containing shop and six rooms, with large yard, stables, coach-house, and out-offices enclosed. It is under lease, at a rental of £35 per annum.

Title satisfactory. Terms at sale.

LIVERPOOL LAND SALE.

32 Compact Building Allotments.

MR. J. F. STAFF is instructed by J. Morris, Esq., official assignee in the estate of J. H. Atkinson, to sell by auction, to the highest bidder, on THURSDAY, 19th November,

The right, title, and interest of the said official assignee in and to 32 allotments of land, being part of the celebrated Collingwood estate, bounded by George's River of beautiful fresh water on the east, and the Great Southern Road on the west. These allotments have frontages from 30 feet to 40 feet, and depths from 120 to 185 feet.

The purchaser can take one or more at the same price. This business part of Liverpool, close to the Great Southern Railway station, and surrounded by the great steam factories of various kinds, with the liberal charges of the fares to and from the metropolis, cannot fail to become extremely valuable to the capitalist, the industrious, and the hard-working man, with but a few pounds, desirous of obtaining his own freehold.

After the above, the unexpired lease, or rental, of the Liverpool Common will be disposed of.

The sale takes place at 11 o'clock, on the properties.

Title secured.

TUESDAY, November 24.

At 12 o'clock.

To Shipowners, Speculators, and others interested in the East Indian, Mauritius, and Intercolonial Trades.

A1 Barque MANDARIN.

JAMES LAWRENCE has received instructions to sell by auction, at Lloyd's Rooms, Collins-street West, Melbourne, on TUESDAY, 24th November, at 12 o'clock,

The A1 barque MANDARIN, 333 tons register, 550 tons burthen. Length, 116 feet 4 inches; breadth, 24 feet 7 inches; depth, 16 feet.

This favourite vessel has lately been employed in the intercolonial and coasting trades, and is well known as a very profitable ship; is now only for sale in consequence of the owner giving up the shipping trade. She is thoroughly copper-fastened, and sheathed with heavy metal, tight, stanch, and strong in every way. Her inventory is complete in every respect; two full suits of sails, &c.

The auctioneer respectfully requests intending purchasers to inspect this fine vessel, as she presently lies in the River Yarra, Melbourne.

For inventory and other particulars apply at the Rooms of the Auctioneer.

Title perfect.
Terms, liberal.

CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, September 8, 1863.

IMPORTANT political events have transpired here since my previous letter, as well as some military, though the latter are but yet progressing towards their final results. There is no doubt, that the slaveholder's rebellion was permitted to occupy the attention of all Europe, and to call for those acts of unfriendliness, breaches of neutrality, and acts in contravention to the long cherished and pet dogma of American policy—the Munroe doctrine, which we see prosecuted in Mexico. Permitted also to succeed to the extent of calling forth those measures of tardy justice towards the slave race of this Continent which would never have followed had the rebellion been speedily suppressed. It has been well said that the mills of the Gods grind slow, but very sure, and it is receiving its exemplification every day. Let it be hoped that in its fullest extent it may not go beyond the deliverance of the enslaved whom heretofore were apparently doomed to perpetual bondage, and that the complications arising from French interference in Mexico—the opening of French ports to Rebel privateers, now for the first time permitted in France—the fitting out of rebel privateers in England, not only in private shipyards, but in the dockyards of the Government—the unfriendly and unjust course adopted by the most influential portion of the English Press throughout our whole struggle may not eventuate in an appeal to the sword. That appeal will assuredly come, if a wise Providence has not ordained otherwise, despite the threatening clouds which now almost seem fraught with portents of war. From the first breaking out of this struggle, I ventured the opinion that, in every way compatible with its own honour, this Government would eschew everything, yield everything, and even overlook everything that would tend to incite to foreign war. And, considering that the American eagle has hitherto been deemed a very hectoring and very pugnacious bird, it must be admitted that she is much more pacific than she was generally supposed, or that she wisely concluded her hands or her talons were quite full enough in the work of suppressing the rebellion at home, to be as sensitive as of yore to the slights cast upon her from abroad. But it by no means follows that injuries and insults have been overlooked, or that noted in the record have been blotted out for ever. In the complications arising from the Polish question, if these complications result in strife in Europe, there would be unquestionably a role for this country to play, which her present engagements would not prevent her from entering upon to the fullest extent of her ability, and be assured that the course of events are anxiously watched in the expectancy that the opportunity will occur. Before the breaking up of the tripartite alliance against Mexico, and before Napoleon had shown his hand or the game he was about to play, I told you, that while it was true a majority of the people here would be in favour of a war with England, that still the more influential classes were decidedly adverse to any measures that might lead to such a contingency; but viewing as they did the Mexican invasion, a project of Napoleon's, under the sanction and with the co-operation of England and Spain, that sanction and co-operation used as a cloak to hide his own ulterior designs against the hitherto tacitly recognised policy of America to brook no European interference with the affairs of this Continent, they were beginning to look upon a war with France as indeed a very probable consequence of such invasion. The Emperor has indeed given this people a bitter pill to swallow; the question yet stands, will it go down with them? Protest is a word of deep meaning, and a protest by one strong already exasperated power against the injurious act of another, is no dead word or letter, especially when that act is not going to be stayed or recalled. The London *Times* positively asserts that Napoleon, on the slightest provocation from this Government, is prepared to recognise the Confederacy, and with Mexico under its new Emperor, and French bayonets, to enter into an alliance offensive and defensive therewith. On the other hand, the Government has already through its Minister laid before the Emperor its protest against his subversion of the Mexican Republic and inauguration of an empire therein, with a foreign prince to rule over it. Then the question arises, will Napoleon be tempted to utterly throw off the mask to make common cause with the South, and in our present unhappy condition, throw in the weight of his power against us. It was for some time thought that his policy was to get England and America involved in war, while he stood aloof watching to take advantage of events, but here we find him accepting all the issues of war himself, himself the challenger. It was this prospective policy of his in Mexico that shaped his policy with regard to Poland; and again has he, as did his uncle before him, sacrifice the brave Poles to cold ambition and to projects of conquest. Let him beware of his uncle's fate, as in this their courses are similar. Their fate may be also alike. But, whether war comes now or at some future day, one thing is as certain as fate, and that is, that the whole policy of Napoleon in Mexico will be revoked—Maximilian trundled off back to Europe, and the Mexicans once more freed from French bayonets, permitted to select a policy and Government for themselves. It is to be hoped, however, they will succeed better therein in the future than in the past. Certain also it is that the new Republic thus formed will receive aid and succour and encouragement from this Government, and that Mexico regenerated, will not be permitted, before acquiring stability and national strength and unity to revert into such anarchy as has but too unhappily marked her past career. However, Napoleon's interference in that country might tend to operate, whether beneficially or otherwise, I fear that no time will be given to the development of his plans—no time to test the question. But a few months more, and this country will have the most powerful navy afloat, its whole capabilities thoroughly tested, its strength fully developed with veteran commanders, and sailors and marines, who have stood the brunt of many conflicts. With the ports of the South all in our hands, the cities on the coast garrisoned by Federal troops, privateering and smuggling effectually stopped, there will be nothing further for our navy to do as regards its co-operation as heretofore with our land forces. It is idle to boast, but it is truth to say that no French fleet could cope with ours in these waters, or in the Gulf. France has but a small force in Mexico. That force could be completely hemmed in, with not a port of egress left to them, nor a spot on the coast by which a supporting or extricating force could reach them. A few months, did I say. Aye, a month hence, and not a city, port, or harbour, cove or inlet, along the whole Southern coast will be in rebel hands. And this brings me to the progress of the war. The bombardment of the fortifications of Charleston harbour engrosses now all attention. Vicksburg and Port Hudson fallen, and the victorious armies in pursuit of the Confederate forces; in Alabama and Mississippi there is nothing transpiring on the south-west of very great importance—at least, not to absorb attention to any great extent, although our successes there are fraught with speedy fate of the rebellion in that quarter.

But to Charleston, the cradle of secession—the birthplace of rebellion, all eyes are turned. After repeated expeditions against it, got up at great expense, with all the appliances of war, it began to be doubted whether Charleston was not impregnable, and unassailable by water, or from such of the islands as we could get a footing on, and its reduction was only to be effected by the junction of our armies marching from the interior. At last General Gilmore, a U.S. engineer officer, the same who reduced Pulaski, one of the main defences of Savanna, and by our occupation of which the port of Savanna was rendered completely useless to the Confederacy, submitted a plan to the President by which he undertook to succeed in demolishing all the formidable forts and batteries guarding Charleston and its approaches. His first move was to land a force on Morris Island, a barren sandy spot, the extreme end of which, towards Charleston, had a fort on it from the early commencement of hostilities. The great Fort Sumter is commanded by the island, but to guard against the possibility of the Federals getting possession of the island and building batteries on it, an almost impregnable sand and earth battery was erected here, whose guns commanded the channel, swept the island and the approaches to it, and could be turned against any vessels engaging Sumter. One end of the island farthest from Charleston was covered with stunted trees, which afforded a little screen to Gilmore, who at night landed some troops there without attracting attention. The next night other troops were landed, then guns, and then more men, and more guns, until, to the amazement of the Confederates, one morning they discovered the trees and undergrowth all cut away, and formidable entrenchments staring them, mounted with heavy siege guns. Gilmore secured his footing, and prosecuted his works of defence with an energy and rapidity which astonished the Southern soldiers, who could not conceive how Northern soldiers could work under a burning sun whose rays they could not endure. Attempts were made to dislodge him, but all failed, and at last he opened his guns on Fort Wagner. In the mean time, the gun boats and mortars, the terrible little Monitors, joined in the conflict, engaging Fort Sumter, keeping it from giving much assistance to Wagner. At last the night attack was made on Wagner, which ended so disastrously to the attacking party. Here again as in the assault on Port Hudson, the negro auxiliaries performed deeds of heroism, proving that they are equal not only in physical endurance to the white man, but that they are equally susceptible to the impulses of glory and desire of distinction—to the promptings that make ambition virtue. The Federal troops suffered very severely, and although they succeeded in making a lodgment on the bastions, for want of timely support, they were repulsed. Since then no regular assault has been made upon Fort Wagner, but the fire from our batteries has been kept up incessantly. The famous Fort Sumter is a mass of ruins.

One important result has arisen from the assault on Wagner which tends very considerably to fix the policy of the Government with regard to the status of the blacks. The Confederates had firmly announced their determination not to exchange negro soldiers, that when taken they would be sold, and that all white officers commanding negro regiments falling into their hands would be hung. In answer to this threat, Mr. Lincoln issued a proclamation asserting the equality of negro soldiers, that they should be treated as prisoners of war, to be properly exchanged for Confederates, and that for every black soldier hung by the Confederates a Southern soldier would suffer the same fate. Confederate officers to be held as hostages for the safety of Union officers. A terrible cry was raised all over the South at this further proof of the malignity and barbarism of the Yankee Government; but it had the desired effect, and the blacks hail this retaliatory measure as an earnest of the good faith of the Government towards them. Gilmore in the meantime pushed forward his lines mounting formidable guns nearer and nearer to Wagner. At last he summoned Beauregard to surrender, or otherwise he would shell Charleston; to which summons no answer was returned, Beauregard deeming it a Yankee threat which he was unable to execute. What was his surprise and consternation when, after due interval, Gilmore threw shells into the city, setting it on fire in several places. His surprise arose from this—that he did not believe it possible for Gilmore to shell the city from batteries five miles distant. Being undeceived, however, he sent a flag of truce requesting more time to remove non-combatants, and denouncing the throwing of "Greek fire" into the city as a hellish invention contrary to the usages of civilised warfare. The French and English Consuls also requested time for the removal of the subjects of their respective Governments. Time was granted, but Gilmore has not repeated the terrible lesson, he having merely recourse to it as an experiment. So the fate of Charleston is sealed. By recourse to this destructive agency, Charleston could in a few hours be laid in ruins. But there is no need to destroy it, as Gilmore is assured of forcing a surrender by the destruction of its defences, leaving it to the Charlestonians to set the torch to their city themselves, as they have repeatedly boasted they would do, sooner than give it up to the hated Yankees. But it is the leaders, and the rebel minority, who have threatened thus, while thousands of the citizens would gladly see the despotism which has so crushed and ruined them overthrown, and would gladly hail the old flag once more. With Charleston falls Savannah, and thus, in the course of events rapidly progressing, South Carolina, and Georgia will be isolated from the only State whose capital will not then float the stars and stripes—that will be Virginia. But how long will Richmond stand when Lee's army will be cut off from all supplies.

Now to show you that I am not anticipating events, or that I am counting without my host, it is necessary that I should go back to the south-west, where Banks and Burnside, Grant and Rosecrans, are operating. Since the great battles of Perryville and Corinth, resulting in decisive victories to the army under Rosecrans, no general engagements have taken place between the rebel army under General Bragg and General Rosecrans. These two Generals have long held their forces in hand awaiting a favourable moment for attack. Bragg made several feints but found himself still out-generalled by his able adversary, who was content enough to hold him in check and prevent him giving any aid to the defenders of Vicksburg or Port Hudson. These places having fallen, he commenced his march upon Chattanooga, Bragg's stronghold, and a place of immense strength, and of the last importance to the life of the rebellion. Burnside moved simultaneously with his army, and, after a long march, succeeded in taking possession of Knoxville, the capital of Tennessee, which, for the first time since the rebellion, is now in loyal hands. The occupation of this place completely cuts off the usual source of supplies from the south-eastern States by rail, and when Chattanooga falls there will be no communication whatever for the rebels between Virginia and its Confederate States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, and Alabama, and whatever rebel forces may still hold out in any of these States will be completely shut out from their quasi-Government and authority at Richmond. The only partial communication will be by a coast railroad by North Carolina, which, however, is not long enough to reach them, or to be of much service to the army in Virginia. The Confederacy is being thus rapidly absorbed by the Union armies, and, as I said before with the fall of Chattanooga and Knoxville the control of the whole network of railroads connecting the South comes into the hands of the Union Government, and there can be nothing for the dismembered Confederacy but dissolution. If enough has not been yet done for humanity in this strife—if the proclamation of freedom in those States which were still in rebellion up to January 1, 1863, does not yet progress enough to fulfil the designs of Providence, the war may be extended till the complete accomplishment of His purposes. It is certain that the good work thus far performed will soon be complete. The President, in answer to an invitation from a Union Convention now sitting at Syracuse in this State, and which will adjourn to meet again at Springfield, Illinois, the home of the President, to take action for inaugurating the next presidential campaign, reviews the proclamation, and assures the Convention that it shall be carried out to the letter, and the great heart of the people beats responsively to that assurance. Slavery is for ever annihilated on this continent. What will be thought of those quasi philanthropic nations of Europe who would not give credit to this Government for sincerity when it proclaimed freedom to those nations who, instead of extending encouragement or sympathy to it in this terrible struggle of freedom against human slavery, had nothing for it but revilings and sneers, unjust and malevolent criticisms; these nations that, under pretence of neutrality, thwarted in so far as they could the action of the Government, while they furnished its rebellious citizens—contending for the perpetuation of slavery, and the overthrow of freedom—with all the means and appliances to carry out their wicked and inhuman purposes. The next great step to the entire abolition of slavery, if it was needful, has come from Jeff. Davis himself, who calls for black soldiers on promise of freedom as their reward. But as Mr. Lincoln's proclamation frees already all the slaves in rebel States, Jeff.'s last reed to which he trusted will fail him, and now, before Napoleon has time to decide, or rather to take any decisive steps more hostile to this country than he has already taken, the Confederacy will be no more, or so utterly brought low, that all the powers of earth arrayed on its behalf could not avail it. There is no more hope even from Copperheadism.

The draft has been carried out peaceably all over the Free States, even in the city of New York, and the power and dignity of the Government vindicated. Let all croakers and false prophesiers of evil to republican institutions for ever hold their peace, for not the most ancient, the most stable, the most despotic, or the most constitutional Government in Europe could present under such adverse, critical, and threatening circumstances and events, a more law-abiding and loyal a people than the citizens of the great American Republic.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

TUESDAY EVENING.

THE amount of Customs duties paid to-day is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	99	6	7
Gin	636	0	3
Liqueurs, cordials, or strong waters	6	16	0
Whisky	15	6	1
Rum	941	10	0
Wine	29	18	0
Ale, porter, and beer (in bottle)	21	15	0
Tobacco and snuff	265	13	3
Coffee and chicory	19	18	6
Sugar, unrefined	300	12	1
Opium	23	3	2
Pilotage	11	18	4
Dues	4	0	8
Total	£2179	15	1

The Colonial Empire arrived to-day from London with a cargo of general merchandise.

We observe that four of the produce auctioneers, viz., Messrs. Mort and Co., Durham and Irwin, O. B. Ebsworth, and John Brewster have inserted an advertisement in to-day's paper notifying that they will, for the future, hold their weekly produce sales, at their respective produce stores, during the afternoon of every Thursday. And further that no wools or sheepskins will be offered for sale except those which have been catalogued, and which have been on view from 9 a.m. on the day of sale. Tallow and hides will, however, be sold on the mornings of each Thursday. It is to be hoped that this arrangement may lead to a settlement of the dispute between the buyers and the auctioneers with regard to the sales of produce.

The *Times* of the 26th September says:

The county of Donegal has gained the distinction of making the cheapest railway yet constructed in the United Kingdom. It is termed the Finn Valley line, and has just been inaugurated by the Lord-Lieutenant. Its length is thirteen miles, and the total cost has been £69,972, or £5380 per mile, while the average cost of all the railways in Ireland has been £14,424. Only £3 10s per mile of receipts per week is required, therefore, to enable the shareholders to enjoy a dividend of 5 per cent. The work is stated to be thoroughly well executed, and although, of course, the route was in itself of an easy character, the main causes of the economy achieved are stated to have consisted in vigilant supervision and the absence of enormous compensations for land or other drawbacks of that description. Lord Lifford is the chairman of the company, and there are two other lines in progress in the same district which will exhibit analogous features. One is a railway of nine miles from the city of Derry to Farland Point, the cost of which it is said will be only a little over £30,000, and the other is to be an extension of seven miles to Buncrana at a cost of £29,000.

A report from Constantinople that a new emission of Consolides is to take place is stated to be erroneous. Certain overdue Treasury bonds, without interest, are to be replaced by others bearing six per cent.

A prospectus has been issued of the Prince of Wales Hotel Company, Upper Norwood, with a capital of £100,000, in shares of £10. It is proposed to purchase for £16,500 the freehold mansion and grounds known as "the Mount," on Weston-hill.

It is stated that the directors of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China have determined to call up £250,000 additional capital, by the issue of 10,000 shares of £25, at a premium of £10; the £100,000 thus raised being added to the reserve fund.

From Messrs. Stables, Straker, and Co.'s Australian Circular, dated London, September 16th, we extract the following:—

The manifest of the Black Ball packet of the 5th, the Great Victoria not having arrived from Liverpool in time for our ordinary date of publication, we considered it desirable to postpone the issue of the circular for one day, in order that such manifest might be included in its proper place. Our aggregated accounts for the past month continue to show the decline, month for month, which it has been our province to record for some time past. On the present occasion our columns present a total declared value of British goods equivalent to £661,149, while for preceding month our figures stood (inclusive of late entries) at £825,550, being a present decrease of £164,401. The additional entries, which will be found in the usual column, are on a very extensive scale; we therefore beg to direct especial reference thereto.

Melbourne, &c.—To this port our accounts for the past month show a total of £361,667, being a decline of £47,667 upon preceding month, whose figures, inclusive of late entries, were £409,334. Taken on the average, most items of soft goods compare favourably with last month. In our hardware and metal page we find an increase in cutlery goods, but other hardware shows a decline. Pig iron, sheet lead, ingot tin, iron nails, wire and zinc are advanced upon our former quotations, other metals being lower. Some considerable parcels of linseed oil have gone forward since our last; but of other oils, paints, glass, and earthenware, we have nothing of importance. Tobacco, although only one-third the large total reported for last month, still goes freely. Rum shows a considerable increase upon the month, but other spirits are below last quotations. Wines and beer remain as before. Malt and hops, also, are unchanged. Cheese is above, and butter, bacon, and hams below our former report. We also quote one shipment of oats from the Clyde. White salt stands at a good figure. Candles, both British and foreign, are in smaller supply, being a fair average. Dried fruits and grocery goods are mostly lower. Our columns of additional entries for ships previously cleared contain several items of sawn wood, which will no doubt receive due attention.

Messrs. Dorschlag and Gerbaulet report the clearance, on the 31st July, of the Hendrik Ido Ambacht, for Melbourne, with 10,242 red and 250 green cases geneva, and 2700 boxes candles. The Carin had nearly completed loading at last advices.

Our Charente advices record the clearance of the Mary Cumming, cleared from Bordeaux 13th August, for Melbourne, with 610 cases brandy, 885 cases wine, 530 cases sardines, and 400 barrels plaster of paris. Also, the Iquique, 21st August, for Melbourne and Sydney, from Charente, with 912 hogsheads 1066 quarters 50 octaves and 4710 cases brandy, 641 cases wine, 10 quarters and 50 cases vinegar, and 500 cases sardines. The Fernande was on the berth at Bordeaux, and the Ida, and Bonne Marie at Charente at our last dates.

Sydney.—We have the moderate decrease of £1,455 to record for this market during the past month as compared with its predecessor, the respective figures being £232,188 in August-September, against £233,643 in July-August. All our drapery columns, with apparel and wrought leather, are on a moderate scale. Paper and stationery goods are in good supply, as are iron bedsteads and general hardware. Bar iron has gone to a considerable amount, but of other metals we have nothing particular. Turpentine is below our last quotations, and of oils and paints, flint glass and earthenware, we have only an average. Tobacco still goes in considerable force. In spirits we have an advance in geneva, whilst brandy, rum, and British spirit remain about as before. The same, also, of wines, both red and white, and beer in glass. Bulk beer is at about one-half of last month's figures. Malt and hops are a blank. Oilmen's stores and general groceries are a fair average. Dried fruits are in good supply, and candles somewhat as before.

Adelaide.—Our tables record the clearance of five vessels, with cargo valued at £77,294, against £121,981 in July-August, showing a decrease of £44,687. The Gulnare also cleared for this port, her cargo consisting of coal and coke only—100 tons of each. A clerical error occurred on the part of the Customs in copying out the manifest of the Lady Cecilia last month, by which 400 half-barrels gunpowder were incorrectly described as blacking. The necessary alteration is made in our return of previous exports.

We have no clearances for Tasmania to report since our last.

New Zealand.—Fourteen clearances are recorded in our columns during the past month, of which two were for [illegible] and valued at £47,504, and six for Otago, valued at £[illegible]. The total value of British exports for the month is £162,691, against £179,860 in July-August, showing a decrease of £17,169.

FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

(From *Le Follet*.)

Just now, in town as well as in the country, ladies' toilets have almost everywhere the appearance of costumes, and it is therefore difficult to give many other details than those relating to such actualities. Except in some particular circumstances, as marriage ceremonials, for instance, the customary full dress seems to be for the time forgotten; and even in Paris itself the costume des bains de mer has so far become general that the only thing wanting to complete it in the capital is the pretty white cane so cavalierly sported by the fair French dames at the seaside, who excuse themselves for carrying such an "attribut de voyage" by affirming that it is useful as affording assistance when walking on the sands or climbing the rocks. To meet the case of those who do not care to use the cane, a long description of parasol has been introduced, sufficiently strong to answer the purpose of the canne des mousquetaires, without subjecting their patronesses to the accusation of wishing to usurp the [illegible] of the gentlemen in this hitherto-respected portion of the stronger sex.

The colours still à la mode for dresses are those which cannot strictly be said to belong to the prismatic series. The most undecided tints are in vogue for morning dress, for afternoon dress, for evening dress, and for carriage dress. All the various shades of the sugar, feather, drab, and slate colours are extremely in favour for articles of body dress, as well as for the chapeaux postillon, François Premier, and Henri Quatre, usually ornamented with a long grey feather. Dark green hats are now also occasionally seen, but, although elegant, they are less generally worn than those just alluded to.

[illegible] ornaments are much employed for [illegible] of foulard and other dresses. Narrow [illegible] in whatever design, either in bows, lozenges, circles, or any shape the taste of modistes may select, are likewise pretty trimming, especially for country wear. The bernous, camail, and paletot continue to be worn of the same colour as the robe, and are particularly graceful in a costume of white muslin, accompanied by one of the Tuscan hats of the present approved fashion, ornamented with a single white feather.

Walking Dress for the Country.—Rather ample dark grey silk robe, with closely-fitting casaque, trimmed with guipure and grelots. A feature in this costume is the coiffure, composed of a Tuscan chapeau postillon, ornamented with a black velvet bow, a bird of Paradise, and a long white tulle veil à la châtelaine. The bottines to accompany are in yellow leather, with high heels.

Evening Dress.—This dress may be either in white taffetas or muslin. The skirt is provided with a wide fluted flounce, surmounted with a light blue guipure trimming and graduating ornaments, which give a certain character of distinction to the robe; the square corsage is also ornamented with similar blue guipure trimming. The sleeves are short, elegant, and enlivened with epaulettes in guipure to match.

Seaside Dress.—Slate-coloured robe of foulard, trimmed round the skirt with lozenges of deep blue ribbon. Long camail, similarly trimmed round the edge, but plain behind. The grey straw hat is the new chapeau postillon, ornamented with a velvet bow and a long blue feather. Small Russian bottines in yellow leather, and a narrow Parisian collar complete this costume.

It is proposed to start a Limited Liability Company for the purchase of the Temple Gardens, so that they may be preserved to the public as a place of recreation.—*Record*.

The stones marking the head and foot of the celebrated Daniel Defoe's grave in Bunhill-fields, had become almost buried in the ground, and the inscription, except one letter, obliterated. They have recently been raised and repaired, with the addition of a suitable epitaph, at the expense of Dr. Rogers, of Dalston.

A Mrs. Creasy has recovered 50s. damages in an action in the Sheriff's Court, London, against a house painter for injury done to a dress which swept against a wall newly painted by the defendant's workmen. The judge considered that proper care had not been taken to protect the public from the paint.

The Wellington coal pit, in Cumberland, is on fire, and 700 persons have been thrown out of employ.

The King of Portugal has ordered a census of the population—a process never before realised in that kingdom.

The husband of Malibran, the exquisite violinist, Beriot, distinguished by the breadth and beauty of his tones, is now blind at Brussels, but he has given to his country a successor worthy of him in his pupil Vieuxtemps.

Mr. George Peabody's last generous act is reported to be the endowment of Yale College with a new geological cabinet, at a cost of £25,000.

On Friday the stock of cotton at Liverpool was 217,450 bales against 63,410 at the corresponding period last year.

The remains of a very fine Roman bath, or temple of health, have within the past few days been discovered at Chester.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. ALEXANDER L. ELPHINSTON, Builder, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of his late departed Son JAMES STUART. The procession to move from his residence, Derwent-street, Glebe, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at four o'clock precisely. HANSLOW, undertaker, No. 760, George-street South, and South Head Road.

BOURKE WARD.—Mr. RENNY will meet the electors of the above ward, for the purpose of explaining his views on municipal matters at the undermentioned places:—

On THURSDAY next, the 19th instant, at the City Wine Vaults, George-street, opposite Jamison-street, at 8 o'clock p.m.

On TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at Mr. Gee's, Montpelier Hotel, corner of King and Castlereagh streets, at 8 o'clock p.m.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at Mr. Stephen Butts, Metropolitan Hotel, Pitt-street, at 8 o'clock p.m.; and

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at Mr. Cummings' (the committee rooms), Star Hotel, corner Hunter and Phillip streets, at 7 o'clock p.m.

Electors are invited to attend.

BOURKE WARD.—A MEETING of the friends and supporters of Mr. Alderman AITKEN will be held THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, 18th instant, at half-past 7, at Mr. John Clark's Assembly Rooms, Elizabeth-street North, for the purpose of forming a Working Committee to secure his re-election. CHARLES BROWNE, secretary pro tem.

FITZROY WARD. FITZROY WARD. FITZROY WARD.—Mr. CHARLES KIDMAN will address the Electors of the above Ward at Mr. Reddy's, Woolloomooloo Inn, THIS EVENING, at half-past seven.

FITZROY WARD.—Mr. CHARLES KIDMAN'S Committee meet every Evening at Mr. Faris', Queen's Arms, South Head Road.

FITZROY WARD. FITZROY WARD. FITZROY WARD.

Mr. KIDMAN'S Committee.

William Carpenter
John R. Baker
Neil Mackintosh
Robert J. Parish
Robert Coleman
Joseph Faris
Elias Bethel
John Roney
William Small
David Coulter
William H. Vivian
William Huntingdon
James Gordon
Frederick Thornton
Samuel Worsley
Thomas Blake
George Best
Alexander Ross
William Benbow
Robert Rutland
Thomas Moore
Thomas Wilson
William Wagg
John Roberts
— Suker
Richard H. Tarrant
John Snow
Richard Williams
William Holden
Francis Forster
John Alfred Williams
Samuel Watson
David Scotland
David Costello
— M'Grigory
Robert Cragg
James Challinor
Henry Evans
William Cligg
John T. Reid
F. Norman
W. R. Woodward
William Cover
Henry Roberts
John Crawford
Joseph Slade
Henry Grace
George Prescott
William Carey
Alexander Sharp
William Kidman
Henry Croft
John Challinor
W. H. Vimer
William Holmes
W. Love, M.L.A.
G. Wilson
George Evans
Joseph Coleman
Thomas Croft
J. A. Penson
— Bates
— Beer
Joseph Williams
Thomas Scarsbrook
A. Mercer
John Croft
B. Dyson
J. Kenny
John Healy
Samuel Widden
Thomas Hannington
John Barlow
Julius Perry
William Jones
J. C. Byment
Benjamin Goddard
J. Morgan
W. Healy
— Nible
George Hannington
David Bennett
Edward Brewer
Edward Norman
Patrick Healey
F. G. Pashee
James M'Clenand
James Salt
Isaac Moore

BUTLER FOR FITZROY WARD.—At a meeting held at O'Neil's Hotel, South Head Road, the following gentlemen formed themselves into a sub committee to secure the election of Mr. Butler:

Edward Constable
John S. Pesey
Owen Nolan
James Tuton
John Hourigan
W. S. Southeran
Michael Guilfoyle
John English
James Neil
Michael Ryan
Alexander Hanna
Cornelius Murray
Thomas Gostellow
F. W. White
Martin O'Brien
Michael Manning
J. Garvey
John T. Gray
J. F. Gibbons
A. W. Chapman
Thomas Kelly
Michael McCarty
William Harmour
Thomas Hennagan
Thomas Howard
James Fox
D. Malley
J. McKinley
Patrick McCabe
Jeremiah Dunn
Tobias Purcell
Michael Bergin
Michael McGrath
John McCabe
Thomas C. Donnell
John Purcell
Michael Purcell
J. Hogan
M. Egan
Denis Sullivan
John Kelly
Thomas Corrigan
M. M'Cabe
Denis Hennessey
J. Mulloweney
John Bergin
M. Gorman
M. M'Keon
M. Tierley
John Barlow
Patrick Flannagan
J. Heagney
James Purcell
D. Mulloweny
John Smith
Lewis Marshallsea
H. Mitchell
D. O'Keeffe
D. Sullivan
Andrew Kelleher
P. K. Hogan
Thomas Keane
William Kelleher
M. Brady
William Anderson
James Hassett
P. McCarthy
Thomas O'Neill
M. Carroll
Thomas Donnell

JOHN MILLER, chairman.

FITZROY WARD.—Mr. F. BOZON desires to intimate to those kind friends who have been rendering themselves so uselessly busy in bringing his name before the public, that he has no intention to neglect his own business by mixing himself up in Municipal affairs. F. BOZON, St. William-street.

TO THE ELECTORS of MACQUARIE WARD.—GENTLEMEN,—As the term for which I was elected an alderman for your ward will expire on the 30th November, I now most respectfully tender you my best thanks for the confidence shown towards me while in office, and trust that I shall merit your vote and interest at the ensuing election, on TUESDAY, 1st December. Should the honourable trust of alderman be once more reposed in me, the experience gained of the working of the Institution during my two years of office shall be faithfully devoted to your municipal interests with the same unremitting care and attention as heretofore.

I am, Gentlemen, yours obediently,
JOHN MACINTOSH, Pitt street.

MYNHEER VANDERDECKEN,—I am happy to see that you will not allow the interest in yachting to flag. Not that I look upon yachting now merely as a pastime, but as a nursery for a mercantile marine; and we can boast of as smart a set of lads as ever went up the luff of a [illegible] or down the leech of a mainsail. I was, however, grieved to see you condemn in such harsh terms the model of a vessel which I have never seen surpassed, though having floated in everything that would float, from a pig-tub to a sheet of a bark—including the flying proa. The owner of the "Nerida" required a vessel extremely buoyant, commodious, exceedingly swift; he has got a vessel of thirty tons that is buoyant with thirty tons of ballast in her, her accommodation requires only inspection to satisfy the most fastidious, having six feet between carlines and ballast-deck. She would evidently be comfortable in a sea-way, with fifty tons of cargo, or nearly double her measured tonnage. Mr. D. Sheehy has good reason to be proud of a model which he has brought to great perfection, and one which must be eventually adopted by all nations, as the lines [illegible] the greatest amount of strength, stability, speed and buoyancy. So long as a thread of canvas will stand on her she will go to windward. English models are very great at [illegible] in smooth water, but whilst the Australian [illegible] champion of these waters, a boat of five tons and six feet three inches beam, we must not copy the [illegible] English models. Daniel Sheehy was builder and modeller of the "Australian."

Faithfully yours,
WEERER ARABA.

NOTICE.—RICHMOND ROAD TRUST.—The Commissioners of this Road Trust will, on WEDNESDAY, the second day of December next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon precisely, cause the tolls to be collected during the year commencing 1st January 1864, to be let by public auction, at Mr. Seymour's, Black Horse Inn, Richmond.

The lessee and two responsible persons (to be approved of by the Commissioners) will be required to enter into a bond (in double the amount of the rent), and also, if required, give a warrant of attorney for the due observance of all the conditions of the lease, and punctual payment of the rent by equal monthly instalments, within seven clear days from the commencement of each month. The upset price of the tolls will be £100.

All further information will be furnished on application to the undersigned, at his office, George-street, Windsor.

WILLIAM WALKER, secretary.

November 16th.

SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS'S complete Works, consisting of all engravings from the Works of this Great Master, 3 vols. Imperial 4to, half Russia, in splendid condition, and very rare. Price 15 guineas, cost originally 30 guineas, from the Library of the late Sir G. C. Lewis, Bart. C. T. SANDON, 318, George-street.

SCOTT'S AUSTRALIAN LEPIDOPTERA, and their TRANSFORMATIONS. London: John Van Voorst, Paternoster-row. Part 1, with three coloured plates, will appear in London in November next. Elephant quarto, price £1 1s.—In reference to the above the undersigned beg to inform the public of New South Wales and adjacent colonies that only twenty-five copies of part 1 are to be forwarded to them for sale, the issue of this beautifully illustrated work being necessarily very limited. These copies are expected to arrive by the January mail. Parties, therefore desirous of possessing this publication will have to signify their wishes without loss of time. READING and WELLBANK, 13, Bridge-street, and 245, George-street, Sydney.

LETTS' DIARIES for 1864, all sizes. WILLIAM MADDOCK, 383, George-street.

MADDOCK'S SELECT LIBRARY, 383, George-street, Sydney.

New Works received per Overland Mail, and now in circulation.

Romola, by George Eliot, 3 vols.—Eleanor's Victory, by Miss Braddon, author of Lady Audley's Secret, 3 vols.—Martin Pole, by John Saunders, author of Abel Drake's Wife, 2 vols.—Ralph, or St. Sepulchre's and St. Stephen's, 2 vols.—Cardinal Pole, or the Days of Philip and Mary, by W. H. Ainsworth, 3 vols.—Subtle Brains and Lissom Fingers, by Andrew Wynter, 1 vol.—Left to Themselves, by Mrs. Gordon Smythies, 3 vols.—The Cream of a Life, by a Man of the World, 3 vols.—Three Lives in One, 3 vols.—Andrew Deverel, the History of an Adventurer in New Guinea, by Charles Beach, 2 vols.—Dragon's Teeth, by the Rev. James Pycroft, B.A., 2 vols.—A Lady's Visit to Manila and Japan.—Next Door, a novel, by Mrs. Thomson, 3 vols.—Veronia, 3 vols.—Twice Lost, a novel.—A Disputed Inheritance.—The Master of the Hounds, by Scrutator.—A Biographical Sketch of Stonewall Jackson.—Iceland, Its Scenes and Sagas, by Sabine Baring Gould, M.A.—The Red Queen, a tale of the Thousand Islands, by Percy B. St. John.—Katherine and her Sisters, by the Lady Emily Ponsonby.—Kinglake's Invasion of the Crimea, 4th edition.—Border and Bastile, by the author of Guy Livingstone.

MADDOCK'S SELECT LIBRARY, 383, George-street.—Nearly two hundred volumes of new works have been received by this mail and added to the Library. Catalogues gratis.

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Family Herald, London Journal, and Reynolds's Miscellany, 1s. each
Cassell's Family Paper, 1s.; Churchman's Magazine, 1s. 6d
Army List, 2s. 6d.; Gardener's Magazine, 1s
All the Fashions; Gentleman's ditto
The Saturday Review, complete file, 5 dates, 4s. 6d
The Reader, a Review of Literature, Science, and Art, ditto, 3s
No Name, cheap edition, 8s. 6d.; Vol. 9, All Year Round, 7s. 6d.

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THE CHURCHMAN'S AUSTRALIAN ALMANAC FOR 1864. Embellished with a fine wood engraving of St. Paul's Church, Sydney.

Sheets, printed in red and black letter, 1s. Books, 1s, (ditto interleaved), 1s 6d; postage 2d extra, or 10s per dozen postage free.

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JOSEPH COOK and CO., printers and publishers, 370, George-street, Sydney.

JUST RECEIVED, ex Mail steamer Northam, a small parcel of RIMMEL'S PERFUMED ALMANACKS for 1864, now ready, for SALE at MYERS and SOLOMON'S, 477, George-street.

PORTRAIT ALBUMS, only 10½d. each, beautifully bound, for twelve likenesses. Just opened, a choice stock of new cut steel earrings, real jet brooches, bracelets, crosses, and necklaces; also a great variety of cambric-worked edgings and insertions, very cheap, at E. C. CREE'S, 558, George-street, opposite St. Andrew's Cathedral.

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Full Vocal and Piano scores of Sila's new sacred drama, Joseph, as produced at the Norwich Festival, in September last.
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Full score of Love's Triumph, and Armourer of Nantes.
The Beatitudes: Sorrow, Meekness, Mercy, and Peace, sacred songs by Glover, each 2s. 6d.
Twin Blossom Waltzes, 4s.
Darling of my Heart Waltzes, 4s.
Oh, whisper what thou feelest, 2s. 6d.
Pure as the snow, 2s. 6d.; Vale of rest, 2s. 6d.
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Manila rope, steam-laid, ½ to 4½ inch
Galvanized corrugated iron, Anderson, Watt, and Co.'s, and Skaives', &c., &c.
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Stockholm tar, blasting powder, and fuze
Kerosene oil, Albion and Cousens'; tinned holloware
Kerosene lamps, assorted packages; galvanized iron buckets and tubs
Patent wrought and wire nails, weighing machines
Sorby's sheep shears, Turkey stone, horse shoes
Bullock-traces, coil chain, backbands
Blacksmiths' bellows and forges, cart arms
Cast, shear, and blister steel; quicksilver
American tools of every description
Winfield's patent iron bedsteads, assorted cases
Camp ovens and pots, perforated zinc, hoop iron
Sheet lead, 3½ to 6 lb.; B. Y. sickles and scythes
Harcourt's Brass Foundry patent screw jacks, and a general stock of hardware to suit wholesale buyers.

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FOR SALE, eight White Muscovy DUCKS, and DRAKE, all laying. Apply Mrs. TRICKETT, 41, Botany-street, near Parramatta-street.

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FOR IMMEDIATE SALE (on favourable terms to the purchaser), Stock-in-Trade, Fixtures, &c., of a Circulating Library and Stationery Business. Apply to Mr. SHERIDAN MOORE, 51, Hunter-street, corner of Elizabeth-street.

FOR SALE, on liberal terms, a first-class Country HOTEL, now in full trade, and well situated. Particulars on application to J. C. GOOCH, 81, York-street.

SEIDLITZ POWDERS, wholesale and retail. W. LARMER, 323, George-street.

APARTMENTS.—Sitting-room with balcony, and two Bedrooms well furnished. 253, Castlereagh-street.

APARTMENTS, unfurnished, on drawing-room floor, with use of kitchen and attendance. 8, Wynyard-sq.

APARTMENTS Vacant, with board, at Miss WHITE'S, 199, Macquarie-st., opposite Domain Gate.

APARTMENTS VACANT.—Handsome Drawing Room, with one or more Bedrooms. Wentworth House, 13, Church-hill.

APARTMENTS, with BOARD, at Mrs. WEBSTER'S, corner of Margaret and York streets, Wynyard-square.

A COMFORTABLE HOME, on reasonable terms for one Gentleman. 38, Riley-street, 3 doors south of William-street.

A SITTING and BEDROOM furnished. Board optional; splendid view of bay. 5, Harnett-street, Woolloomooloo.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED, suitable for a professional Gentleman. Stabling if required. 60, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

A YOUNG LADY, or two, engaged out during the day, can have a comfortable BEDROOM, in a private house, ten minutes' walk from Post Office. Address A. L. F., Post Office, Pyrmont. Terms moderate.

A WIDOW LADY, having a house larger than she requires, would be glad to meet with a family willing to share it with her. Apply at No. 680, Elizabeth-street South.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, at Mrs. DEANE'S, 13, O'Connell-street, near HERALD Office.

BOARD and RESIDENCE (private) for a married couple or a lady or gentleman. 28, William-street.

BOARD and Residence, or partial board, 8, O'Connell-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, Northumberland House, Jamison-street.

BEDROOM, furnished, for a single Gentleman, at 121, Phillip-street North. Partial board.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for single gentlemen, within five minutes' walk of the Post Office. 91, Harrington-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, with separate rooms if required; £1 1s. per week. 199, Elizabeth-street, near Park-street.

BALMAIN, water frontage—to LET, furnished APARTMENTS, with partial board, or otherwise. E. RAMSAY, grocer and house agent.

CAPITAL WHARF, having large frontage to Darling Harbour, capable of accommodating vessels of the largest draught of water in the coal trade; also, an excellent 6-roomed DWELLING, plenty of yard room, and easy of access; will be LET for a term of years, if required; rent moderate. W. P. WOOLCOTT, Exchange corner.

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RANDWICK.—To LET, Ardmore Cottage, containing nine rooms, kitchen, store room, stables, &c.; also, garden and paddock. Apply to JAMES PEARCE, Randwick, or to Mr. HEBBLEWHITE, Pitt and Park streets.

STORAGE, first-class, (at half the usual rates). Apply at 108, Pitt-street.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS to LET, with or without board. 221, Castlereagh-street, near Market-street.

TO LET, Four ROOMS and KITCHEN, and STORE, side entrance, 195, Phillip-street.

TO LET, 145 and 147, Pitt-street, late Poehlman's Cafe. Apply to Mr. M'CULLOCH, 119, King-st.

TO LET, two ROOMS. No. 10, Brougham-place; seven shillings per week.

TO LET, a SHOP and Bakehouse, in Kent-street. Apply at HYNARD'S Hotel, Kent and Market streets.

TO LET, a HOUSE, five rooms, 5, Ryder-lane, Surry Hills. Apply 286, Crown-street.

TO LET, a neat comfortable COTTAGE, near St. Peter's Church. Apply G. LANGHORN, Newtown.

TO LET, a SHOP in Park-street, near George-street, with eight apartments. £2 10s. per week.

TO LET, a HOUSE in Wentworth-place. Apply at No. 8, Bligh-street.

TO LET, in Crown-street, Riley Estate, a HOUSE, 4 rooms, kitchen, verandah, and balcony. 8, Bligh-st.

TO LET, a SHOP and DWELLING. Inquire at the Post Office, Darling-street, Balmain.

TO LET, a HOUSE, 4 rooms, kitchen, cellar, water, &c.; University-row, Yurong-street. C. H. LONG, 19, Hunter-street.

TO CONFECTIONERS and others.—To LET, a HOUSE adjoining Prince of Wales Theatre, Castlereagh-street. Apply at Mr. HILLY'S, 138, Pitt-street.

TO LET, first-class Business PREMISES, now occupied by D. and S. M. Levi, 237, Pitt-street, near Victoria Theatre.

THE ADVERTISER wishes to meet with a respectable party requiring part of a first-class HOUSE, beautifully situated, in the suburbs. Apply all this week for address to Mr. GODFREY, grocer, South Head Road.

TO LET, at Redfern, a COTTAGE, containing six rooms, with out-houses, and large piece of garden ground. Apply to Mr. JAMES CHAMBERS, Redfern-street, Redfern.

TO BE LET or SOLD, the HOUSE and GROUNDS now occupied by the undersigned, at Hunter's Hill. For terms and particulars apply to JULES JOUBERT, 229, George-street.

TO LET, a SHOP and DWELLING-HOUSE, 230, Pitt-street. The house contains eight good sized rooms and large cellars. The shop has a plate-glass front. Apply to SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE.

TO LET, the EMERALD ISLE PUBLIC-HOUSE, George-street, near the Haymarket; to be had a bargain if taken at once. Cause for leaving—the proprietor going into another line of business.

TO LET, ELLERSLIE HOUSE and GROUNDS, Waverley, a most convenient family residence. The views from the house cannot be surpassed, and access to the city most easy. For particulars, apply to MORT and CO., the Rooms, Pitt-street.

TO LET, a FARM of sixty acres, with four-roomed Cottage, detached kitchen and servants' room, and a good dairy, three and a-half miles from railway station, and twenty from Sydney. Rent, £30 per annum. Enquire THOMAS DAWSON, auctioneer, George-street, Sydney.

TO BE LET, or SOLD, the CARRIERS' HOME public-house, Picton. The house contains ten rooms, with stabling and out-houses; also a four-room Cottage adjoining. Apply to Mr. WILLIAM FIELDHOUSE, Carriers' Home, Picton.

TO BE LET, situated in Bourke-street, Surry Hills, near the Boundary Stone Inn, a COTTAGE, containing nine rooms, with kitchen, storeroom, washhouse, coach-house, two-stalled stable. A small garden in front and rear. Apply to JOHN BAPTIST, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the eastern portion of the BELLVUE ESTATE, adjoining the properties of Messrs. Bell, Driver, and others. It contains 1200 acres of good grazing land, and is well watered by the South and Kemp Creeks. For terms, &c., apply to the undersigned.

J. KING LETHBRIDGE.

Dunheved, Penrith, 24th September.

TO BE LET or SOLD, the ESTATE of Cheshunt Park, about 1000 acres, with about 1000 acres of Church and School land attached, beautifully situated on the Hunter, within 10 miles of Singleton and 4 of a railway station now being formed on the Great Northern line, together with a comfortable dwelling-house and vineyard of 7 or 8 acres, and all the requirements for a comfortable dwelling. The land is first-rate, and the paddock about the house contains 308 acres.

Application to be made to JAMES E. DAVYS, Ravensworth, Singleton.

VICTORIA HOTEL to LET, front of Victoria Theatre. Apply M. F. JOSEPHSON, 252, Castlereagh-st.

W. M. ROBINSON has to LET, and for SALE, several properties, both in the city and suburbs, at moderate prices and easy terms; and has also applications from parties wishing to invest in suburban and station properties not now on his register. Office, corner of York and Barrack streets.

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